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XXIII.  
(BULGARIAN.)

BY  
W. R. MORFILL, M.A.

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# BULGARIAN GRAMMAR





A  
SHORT GRAMMAR  
OF THE  
BULGARIAN LANGUAGE  
WITH READING LESSONS

BY

W. R. MORFILL, M.A.

READER IN RUSSIAN AND THE OTHER SLAVONIC LANGUAGES  
IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,

CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE ROYAL SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY OF BOHEMIA.

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## P R E F A C E.

THE growing importance of the Bulgarian Principality seems to indicate the need of a Bulgarian Grammar, whether for travellers or those engaged in commerce. I have, therefore, compiled this short work. The manuscript has lain by me for some years, and I have done what I could to make the book as complete as possible. I have now worked at the Bulgarian language at intervals for the past twenty-five years, and have gained some insight into its principles. I have also received valuable assistance from Bulgarian friends at various times, both in the Principality itself and in England.

The student's attention is called to the following points :—

(1) The principles of this Grammar are based upon those of the great Comparative Grammar of MIKLOSICH (*Vergleichende Grammatik, Zweite Ausgabe*, Wien, 1879), a work of supreme value.

My conviction is that the Bulgarian language cannot

be understood unless its structure is investigated in connection with the general system of the Slavonic languages. It is in this way only that, among other things, the case-endings of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns which we are continually coming upon in the national songs and elsewhere can be explained. In these we are reminded of the earlier stages of the language. So also the old forms of the verbs which are occasionally introduced, even though not in 'great use, are essential for the understanding of the Bulgarian verbal system: even when they are rare as simple verbs they are frequently found in composition with prepositions. If the student knows the simple forms, he will soon be able to understand those which are compounded. Owing to the want of a real literary standard, all kinds of archaic and dialectic forms are struggling to get admission into the literary language.

(2) I have taken for my standard the dialect employed in Government publications which appear at Sofia, e.g., the *Сборникъ*, or Miscellany, issued at intervals, containing valuable articles on Bulgarian philology and popular literature. Words, however, from other dialects occur occasionally in the Reading Lessons, but they will be found, to the best of my belief, carefully explained.

(3) I have also followed the Government orthography in the main. Some, however, of the extracts given

diverge from it, and I did not like to tamper with them. Thus even the eccentric spelling adopted by DOZON has been allowed to stand. The student will be benefited by becoming acquainted with these different systems, and orthographical peculiarities will constantly be found alluded to in the Vocabulary.

(4) It will be observed that some of the extracts abound in Russisms. These forms cannot be ejected from the language, and have greatly increased since the war. Up to that time Bulgaria was cut off from the rest of Europe, and had only borrowed some Turkish words and a few from the Greek. The former are now to a certain extent falling out of use. The language is undergoing various changes, but it would be useless to wait till it has become settled.

For the few Reading Lessons which I have given I have taken some passages from the *Периодическо Списание* and the *Български Прѣговоръ*, both published at Sofia. A good style of prose and verse is to be found in these reviews. From VAZOV, the most conspicuous writer who has appeared in Bulgaria, I have made two selections; the first from his powerful novel *Подъ Иго-то*, "Under the Yoke" (Sofia, 1894), and the second from a volume of his poems, *Избавлѣние* (Bucharest, 1878). I have given two fine folk-songs, the Ballad of the Janissary and the

fair-haired Dragana, from the collection of the brothers MILADINOV (*Български Народни Пѣсни*, Agram, 1861), and that of the outlaw Liben, from DOZON (*Български Народни Пѣсни*, Paris, 1875).

I cannot close this Preface without hearty thanks to Mr. Ivan E. GESHOV, of Sofia, Bulgarian Minister of Finance, for the help he gave me in Bulgarian twenty-five years ago. At that time Bulgarian books were few, and difficult to procure. It was he who introduced to my notice the splendid collection of ballads of the brothers MILADINOV. All this was some years before the *blutbad* of Philippopolis, which he was destined to pass through, and has described so eloquently in his articles in the *Периодическо Списание*. I have given two extracts from his powerful narrative.

I must also thank for many valuable hints Professor SHISHMANOV, of Sofia, and Professor P. SYRKOV, of St. Petersburg.

The following books, among others, have been consulted in the compilation of this little work:—

*Bulgarische Grammatik*, von Dr. Franz Ladislav CHLEBORAD (Wien, 1888); a very useful book.

*Die Kunst die Bulgarische Sprache, leicht und schnell zu erlernen*, von Fr. VYMAZAL (Wien, 1888), where a

great deal of useful information will be found packed in a small compass.

The Bulgarian Grammar of the brothers TSANKOV, or CANKOF, as the name was then spelled (*Grammatik der Bulgarischen Sprache*, Wien, 1852). This was for a long time the only one in the field, and twenty-six years ago I was glad to get it. But the orthography is bewildering, and the use of Latin letters is an obstacle to the student. However serviceable at one time, it has now been superseded.

The Bulgarian dictionary which I have found most useful is that of Dr. BOGOROV, *Българско - Френски Ръчникъ* (in two vols., Vienna, 1873). This work, however, leaves much to be desired, especially in the Bulgarian-French part. The Bulgarian is meagre: many useful provincial words are rejected because the compiler seems to want to occidentalize the language as much as possible, and to introduce Latin loan-words. The French-Bulgarian part is better.

The Dictionary of DUVERNOIS, published a few years ago at Moscow, is known to me only by name.

The little French-Bulgarian-Turkish Dictionary published by Iliev and Khranov at Rustchuk in 1868 (*Словаръ Французско-Българско-Турски*) is meagre and disappointing.

The English and Bulgarian Vocabulary published at Constantinople by Morse and Vasiliev is now somewhat difficult to procure. It is accurate and useful ; moreover, the words are carefully accented.

There is a good vocabulary appended to DOZON'S book, previously cited.

Mr. Naïden Gerov of Philippopolis is now publishing a copious Bulgarian Dictionary, which is to contain all the dialectic words (*Рѣчникъ на Български Языкъ*, ПЛОВДИВЪ, 1895), but I have as yet been able to procure only the first volume (A—D). As the words are explained in Bulgarian and Russian, it will be of use to very advanced students only.

For purposes of comparison I have sometimes made use of the excellent Slovenish Dictionary edited by PLETERŠNIK (*Slovensko-Nemški Slovar*, Laibach, 1894).

W. R. MORFILL.

OXFORD,  
March 16th, 1897.



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# BULGARIAN GRAMMAR

## PART I. PHONOLOGY.

THE Bulgarian alphabet is the Cyrillic, the same as, with some trifling modifications, is employed by the Russians and Serbs.

| ROMAN | ITALIC | OLD<br>SLAVONIC | WRITTEN | SOUNDS   |
|-------|--------|-----------------|---------|--|
| A a   | A a    | А а             | А а     | a, as in Italian   |
| Б б   | B б    | Б б             | Б б     | b  |
| В в   | B в    | В в             | В в     | v  |
| Г г   | Г г    | Г г             | Г г     | g, always hard   |
| Д д   | Д д    | Д д             | Д д     | d  |
| Е е   | E e    | Е е             | Е е     | é French <sup>1</sup> (sometimes<br>written <i>re</i> )            |
| Ж ж   | Ж ж    | Ж ж             | Ж ж     | French <i>j</i> in <i>jour</i> , or<br><i>s</i> in <i>pleasure</i> |
| З з   | З з    | З з             | З з     | z  |
| И и   | И и    | И и             | И и     | i, Italian   |
| Й й   | Й й    | Й й             | Й й     | i, very short  |
| К к   | К к    | К к             | К к     | k  |

<sup>1</sup> At the beginning of a word like *ye*. It must be borne in mind that the Bulgarian language, like the Slavonic languages generally, does not affect long vowels.

| ROMAN | ITALIC | OLD<br>SLAVONIC | WRITTEN | SOUNDS  |
|-------|--------|-----------------|---------|---|
| Л л   | Л л    | Л л             | Л л     | l   |
| М м   | М м    | М м             | М м     | m   |
| Н н   | Н н    | Н н             | Н н     | n   |
| О о   | О о    | Ѧ Ѧ             | О о     | o, short, as in <i>not</i>  |
| П п   | П п    | П п             | П п     | p   |
| Р р   | Р р    | Р р             | Р р     | r   |
| С с   | С с    | С с             | С с     | s, always sharp   |
| Т т   | Т т    | Т т             | Т т     | t   |
| У у   | У у    | Ѧ Ѧ             | У у     | Eng. <i>oo</i> , French <i>ou</i>   |
| Ф ф   | Ф ф    | Ф ф             | Ф ф     | f   |
| Х х   | Х х    | Х х             | Х х     | kh, German <i>ch</i> in <i>machen</i>   |
| Ц ц   | Ц ц    | Ц ц             | Ц ц     | ts  |
| Ч ч   | Ч ч    | Ч ч             | Ч ч     | ch, as in <i>church</i>   |
| Ш ш   | Ш ш    | Ш ш             | Ш ш     | sh  |
| Щ щ   | Щ щ    | Щ щ             | Щ щ     | sht, as <i>st</i> in German <i>Stein</i>  |
| Ъ ъ   | Ъ ъ    | Ъ ъ             | Ъ ъ     | } Like <i>u</i> in <i>but</i> ; at the end of a word mute, but slightly affect the preceding consonant! |
| Ь ь   | Ь ь    | Ь ь             | Ь ь     |   |
| Ѣ ѣ   | Ѣ ѣ    | Ѣ Ѣ             | Ѣ Ѣ     | Like <i>e</i> or <i>ye</i> <sup>2</sup>   |
| Ю ю   | Ю ю    | Ю ю             | Ю ю     | yu, or <i>you</i>   |
| Я я   | Я я    | Я я             | Я я     | ya  |
| Ѧ     | —      | Ѧ Ѧ             | Ѧ       | Like <i>u</i> in <i>but</i>   |
| ѧ     | —      | ѧ ѧ             | ѧ       | iu  |

<sup>1</sup> We shall shortly see that these two letters are often confused in the spelling of words.

<sup>2</sup> When in an accented syllable often pronounced like я.

**ѣ.** This letter has the sound of *ѣ* in *inlaut* like *u* in *but*. It is continued in use where it originally occurred in Old Slavonic, and had a nasal pronunciation. Nasals are, however, now only found in some of the Bulgarian dialects. See papers by Prof. DRINOV, in *Archiv für Slavische Philologie*, II. 399; also *Неродѣвско Списание*, I Кн., Braila, 1876. MIKLOSICH doubted this *rhinesmus*, but DRINOV declares that he conversed with some Bulgarians at Constantinople who unmistakably made use of nasals in their pronunciation. We sometimes find this letter written **А** (see Bulgarian New Testament, Smyrna, 1850).

**ѣ.** This letter seems to be now going out of use, and is sometimes supplanted by **я**, as **бѣѣ**, 'I strike,' frequently now written **бѣя**. It is pronounced *iu*, the last vowel very short.

The orthography of the Bulgarian language is at the present time in a somewhat confused state; but now that the nation has awaked to self-consciousness, and seems to have a great future in store, these matters are in a fair way of being settled. In this book the orthography as used at Sofia, especially in the Government publication *Сѣопиуиѣ*, has been followed as much as possible. We find **ѣ** often confused with *e*; thus we get both **вѣѣме** and **вѣме**, 'time.' The same mistake is of frequent occurrence in Russian, and the *præ*-iotization of this vowel is one of the characteristics of the Bosnian dialect of Serbian.

#### THE CONSONANTS.

I. **р**, **л**, **н**. **л** occasionally drops off, as **ѣмѣѣ** for

O. S. *лѣмешъ* (cf. *лѣмѣ* in Russian, which in some of the dialects is *лѣмѣкъ*). *л* and *р* are frequently confused; e.g. *лѣцѣрѣвамъ* for *лѣцѣлѣвамъ*, 'to heal;' root *лѣлѣ*, 'whole.' *р* must be pronounced stronger than in English.

II. *т, д.* The ordinary Slavonic *г* has become in some cases *д*, as *дѣлбѣкъ*, Russian *глубока*, 'deep' (cf. Slovenish *kmica*, for *tmica*, 'darkness;' this, however, is not recognised by *PLETERŠNIK* as the ordinary form). Sometimes *т* and *д* disappear before *н*. The softening of the dentals (as in O. S.) is effected by changing *т* into *шт* and *д* into *жд*; thus, *баш-та*, 'father,' from *bat-ya*.

III. *п, б, в, м.* *п* and *в* frequently fall out before other consonants, as in Russian. Thus *бѣ* becomes *б*, as *облакъ*, 'a cloud.' Cf. also *срѣж*, 'to make,' for *створѣж*. Sometimes, as in other Slavonic languages, *в* is inserted at the beginning of a word when it originally began with a vowel, as *вжжѣ*, 'a rope.'

IV. *к, г, х.* *г* before *ъ* takes the sound of *к*.

V. *ц, з, с.* *з* becomes *с* in composition before *п, т, х, ч*.

VI. *ч, ж, ш, щ.* The pronunciation of these letters has already been given.

The letter *ѣ* is only used properly in words of foreign origin.

Bulgarian resembles O. S. in the mutation of the consonants in the plurals of nouns; thus *г* is changed into *з*, *к* into *ц*, and *х* into *с*.



## DIALECTS.

It would be out of place in a small work like the present to enter upon the discussion of dialectic forms, which would only confuse the student. The dialects of Bulgarian are three, the eastern, western, and southern. As I have said before, an attempt is here made to employ as much as possible the dialect in vogue at Sofia. Owing to the language having been so little cultivated before the war of independence, many writers have introduced Russisms into the language abundantly. In the Reading Lessons at the end I shall occasionally call attention to these.

## ACCENTUATION.

As regards the accentuation, it is unfortunately the case that it differs in the different dialects. Each word will be carefully accented in the present work, and where any rules can be introduced on the subject they will be given *in loco*. It seemed better to do this than to attempt a general scheme of the accentuation in Bulgarian, which in the present condition of the language would be impossible.

## PART II. ACCIDENCE.

PARTS OF SPEECH may be divided into two classes :—

- (1) Inflected, viz. noun, adjective, numeral, pronoun, verb.
- (2) Uninflected, viz. adverb, preposition, conjunction, interjection.

### I. INFLECTED.

#### THE ARTICLE.

The ARTICLE ought more properly to come under the head of PRONOUNS, but we shall follow the old order, and take it here on account of its being compounded as it were with the NOUN. It is derived from the demonstrative pronoun, and is found combined with nouns, adjectives and numerals, being placed at the end. In this respect Bulgarian resembles the Albanian and Roumanian languages. It has been thought that its position is owing to the influence of some of the barbarous languages which once occupied the ground that Bulgarian now covers—the Dacian, for instance. Analogies, however, can be shown in other Slavonic languages, where we have the demonstrative pronoun in the neuter put

after words, as if to call attention. Thus, of the Russian *какая-то Англичанка дала намъ*, 'a certain Englishwoman gave us.' So also in Polish, *Która-to jedyna okoliczność byłaby dostateczną do utwierdzenia*, 'which circumstance alone would be sufficient to confirm.'

## DECLENSION OF THE ARTICLE.

*Singular.*

| MASC.   |  | FEM. |  | NEUT. |
|---------|--|------|--|-------|
| Nom. тѣ |  | та   |  | то    |

*Plural.*

|         |  |    |  |    |
|---------|--|----|--|----|
| Nom. тѣ |  | тѣ |  | та |
|---------|--|----|--|----|

Sometimes in masc. nouns the *т* falls out, then instead of *тѣ* an *а* is written; e. g. *вѣла*, 'the wolf.' So also in adjectives *старій-тѣ* becomes *старія*.

The numeral *два* takes after it the article *та*, as *два-та*, 'the two;' but *двѣ* and all the rest of the numerals take as an article *тѣ* or *тѣхъ*; as *двѣ-тѣ*, *три-тѣ*, *пять-тѣхъ*, *десять-тѣхъ*, &c. After neuter substantives in the plural the article *та* is used, as *лицѣ-та*; but after neuter adjectives in the plural we must employ *ти*, as *умни-ти дѣцѣ*.

A masculine noun takes a feminine article if the termination is feminine; as *бащѣ-та*, 'the father,' *служѣ-та*, 'the servant.'

There is no indefinite article in Bulgarian; the place of it is sometimes supplied by *едѣнъ*, 'one,' or *нѣкой*, 'some;' as, *една къща*, 'a house.'

## THE NOUN.

The Bulgarian language has three genders, the masculine, feminine, and neuter.

To the masculine belong the names of animate beings of the male sex; as, *человѣкъ*, 'a man,' *войвода*, 'a general,' *Марко*, 'Mark,' all nouns which end in *ъ* and *и*, and some which end in *ь*, *а*, *о* and *е*.

To the feminine belong the names of animate beings of the female sex, as *женá*, 'a wife;' and most others which end in *я* and *ь*, as *воля*, 'the will,' *кость*, 'a bone.'

To the neuter belong substantives ending in *о* and *е*, as *чадо*, 'a child,' *лицѣ*, 'the face,' *врѣме*, 'time.'

The noun has two numbers, singular and plural.<sup>1</sup>

Of the original Slavonic cases only three have been preserved, the nominative, accusative, and vocative. The genitive and dative are expressed by the preposition *на*. Sometimes also *отъ* may be used, like our *of*; as, *уломци отъ исторiята*, 'fragments of the history.' In some of the dialects traces of an inflexional genitive can be found, and it is preserved a great deal in proper names and in the pronouns. The declension of nouns being in such a mutilated state, it is hardly possible to construct it upon the general Slavonic basis. The following fragments, however, will help the reader to understand it.

---

<sup>1</sup> O. S. had a dual, and of this traces are found in Bulgarian, as *нозѣ*, 'the two feet;' *ръцѣ*, 'the two hands;' *колѣнѣ*, 'the two knees.'

## 1st DECLENSION.

Ъ (*a*)-STEMS.

## 1. прѣсто́лъ, 'a throne.'

| <i>Sing.</i> |                | <i>Plur.</i> |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|
|              | л ѣ            | прѣсто́ли    |
| G.           | на прѣсто́лъ   | на прѣсто́ли |
| D.           | на прѣсто́лъ   | на прѣсто́ли |
| A.           | прѣсто́лъ (-а) | прѣсто́ли    |
| V.           | прѣсто́ле (-у) | прѣсто́ли    |

Nouns like *раба́й*, 'a servant,' are the same both in the singular and plural.

Nouns ending in *-инъ* in the sing. lose that termination in the plural; thus, *славя́нинъ*, pl. *славя́ни*, as if from *славя́нъ*. In new words introduced into the language we see this form by analogy, as *жандарми́нъ*, 'a police agent.' *Гражда́нинъ* makes *гражда́не*. As in Russian, some of the nouns of this declension make their plural in *a*, as *ли́стъ*, 'a leaf,' *листа́*, 'leaves.' *Бра́тъ*, 'a brother,' makes the irregular plural *бра́тья*; this, however, was originally a collective form, and is explained in the same way as the form *loca* as a plural of *locus*, in Latin.

## 2. Стоя́нъ, 'Stoyan' (proper name).

|    |                          |
|----|--------------------------|
| N. | Стоя́нъ                  |
| G. | на Стоя́на               |
| D. | на Стоя́на (and Стоя́ну) |
| A. | Стоя́на                  |
| V. | Стоя́не                  |

It will be seen by this how many of the case-endings the proper names have kept. They have no plural form, and if we wish to speak of them collectively the suffix -овци must be added, as Миладѣновци, 'the brothers Miladin.'

## 2ND DECLENSION.

## O-STEMS.

Nouns belonging to this declension are neuter.

селó, 'a village.'

| <i>Sing.</i>  |  | <i>Plur.</i>  |
|---------------|--|---------------|
| селó          |  | села́         |
| in all cases. |  | in all cases. |

дрѣво, 'a tree,' makes in the plural дрѣва́, when 'fire-wood' is signified, and дрѣвета́ when 'trees.' Морé, 'the sea,' makes pl. морéта, and полé, 'a field,' полéта.

## 3RD DECLENSION.

## a-STEMS.

1. глава, 'the head.'

| <i>Sing.</i> |  | <i>Plur.</i> |
|--------------|--|--------------|
| N. главá     |  | глави́       |
| G. на главá  |  | на главѣ́    |
| D. на главá  |  | на главѣ́    |
| A. главá     |  | глави́       |
| V. главó     |  | глави́       |

2. *богиня*, 'a goddess.'

| <i>Sing.</i>        | <i>Plur.</i>     |
|---------------------|------------------|
| N. <i>богиня</i>    | <i>богѣни</i>    |
| G. <i>на богѣна</i> | <i>на богѣни</i> |
| D. <i>на богѣна</i> | <i>на богѣни</i> |
| A. <i>богиня</i>    | <i>богѣни</i>    |
| V. <i>богѣне</i>    | <i>богѣни</i>    |

Proper names of women belong to this declension.  
Here again the inflexions are much fuller.

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <i>Рада</i> , 'Rada.' | <i>Недѣля</i> , <sup>1</sup> 'Nedielya.' |
| N. <i>Рѣда</i>        | <i>Недѣля</i>                            |
| G. <i>на Рѣда</i>     | <i>на Недѣля</i>                         |
| D. <i>на Рѣди</i>     | <i>на Недѣля</i>                         |
| A. <i>Рѣда</i>        | <i>Недѣля</i>                            |
| V. <i>Рѣдо</i>        | <i>Недѣле</i>                            |

|                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Марга</i> , 'Marga.' | <i>Велѣка</i> , 'Velika.' |
| N. <i>Мѣрга</i>         | <i>Велѣка</i>             |
| G. <i>на Мѣрга</i>      | <i>на Велѣка</i>          |
| D. <i>на Мѣрзи</i>      | <i>на Велѣци</i>          |
| A. <i>Мѣрга</i>         | <i>Велѣка</i>             |
| V. <i>Мѣрго</i>         | <i>Велѣко</i>             |

## 4TH DECLENSION.

ъ (*u*)-STEMS.

The only trace of this declension in modern Bulgarian is found in the plural termination *-ове* in monosyllabic

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<sup>1</sup> Signifying, literally, 'Sunday.'

nouns. The same peculiarity is found in Serbian; and there is also a trace of it in the plural of сынъ in Russian, viz. сыновья (G. сыновѣи). With these exceptions this declension has been more or less absorbed by the first.

Родъ, 'a family, race.'

| <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Plur.</i> |
|--------------|--------------|
| N. родъ      | родовѣ       |
| G. на родъ   | на родовѣ    |
| D. на родъ   | на родовѣ    |
| A. родъ (-а) | родовѣ       |
| V. родъ (-у) | родовѣ       |

So also край, 'the extremity, the end,' has the plural краѣве, but also края, as in Russian.

#### 5TH DECLENSION.

##### Ъ-STEMS.

Under these come some masculine nouns, besides the feminines.

учитель, 'a teacher' (masc.).

| <i>Sing.</i>    | <i>Plur.</i> |
|-----------------|--------------|
| N. учитель      | учители      |
| G. на учитель   | на учителя   |
| D. на учитель   | на учителя   |
| A. учитель (-я) | учители      |
| V. учителю      | учители      |



ра́дость, 'joy' (fem.).

| <i>Sing.</i>   | <i>Plur.</i> |
|----------------|--------------|
| N. ра́дость    | ра́дости     |
| G. на ра́дость | на ра́дости  |
| D. на ра́дость | на ра́дости  |
| A. ра́дость    | ра́дости     |
| V. ра́дость    | ра́достѣ     |

# 6TH DECLENSION.

## CONSONANTAL STEMS.

### (1) B-STEMS.

This declension is practically wanting, as the nouns belonging to it, according to the Old Slavonic system, go into other declensions.

### (2) H-STEMS.

врѣме, 'time.'

| <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Plur.</i> |
|--------------|--------------|
| N. врѣме     | врѣменá      |
| G. на врѣме  | на врѣменá   |
| D. на врѣме  | на врѣменá   |
| A. врѣме     | врѣменá      |
| V. врѣме     | врѣменá      |

Cf. also pámo, 'the shoulder,' pl. паменá.

### (3) C-STEMS.

E. g. чýдо, 'a wonder,' unchanged throughout the sing., and чyдесá in all cases of the plural. In the same way are declined нéбо, or небé, 'the sky,' тéло,

'the body,' *сѣло*, 'a word.' If we look at the O. S. we see signs of this *c* in the singular also in some of these words. *Око*, 'the eye,' and *ухо*, 'the ear,' make *очи* and *уши*, really old dual forms.

#### (4) T-STEMS.

Some nouns have been transferred to this declension by analogy which do not properly belong to it. The plurals are frequently irregular. Thus we have *теле*, 'a calf' (plur. *тѣлѣта*), *яре* or *ѣре*, 'a kid,' *ярѣта*, *прасе*, 'a porker,' *прасѣта* *ягне* or *агне*, 'a lamb' (plur. *агнѣта* or *агнѣта*). A large number of these nouns express the young of animals. *дѣтѣ*, 'a child,' makes plural *дѣцѣ*. Here also may be referred *гѣрне*, 'a pot,' *гѣрнѣта*; *морѣ*, 'the sea,' *морѣта* (*vide supra*); *момчѣ*, 'a youth,' *момчѣта*; *момичѣ*, 'a girl,' *момичѣта*; *кучѣ*, 'a dog,' *кучѣта*; *кѣнчѣ*, 'a colt,' *кѣнчѣта*. So also *пилѣта*, 'chickens,' *сирѣчѣта*, 'orphans,' and we even get the expression *Еврѣичѣта*, 'young Jews' (cf. Russian *барчѣта*, 'young boys of good family').

#### (5) P-STEMS.

These are not represented in the Bulgarian language, as *мѣйка*, 'a mother,' and *дѣщерѣ*, 'a daughter,' follow the ordinary feminine declension in *-a*.

It will be observed that some nouns are used only in the singular and others in the plural. Belonging to the last category are *вратѣ*, 'the door' (lit. 'what turn on their hinges'), *колѣ*, 'the carriage' (lit. 'the wheels'), *устѣ*, 'the mouth,' and *хѣра*, 'men' (people).

*Дѣнь*, 'a day,' has for its plural *дни*, and *дѣна*.

## THE ADJECTIVE.

The ADJECTIVE in all Slavonic languages has a definite and an indefinite form. The definite form is that which has the article at the end -ий (Bulgarian -ий); but it will be seen that the consciousness of this is so much lost that the article is notwithstanding suffixed. In Bulgarian the definite form of the adjective is now confined to the masculine singular; e. g. добрий, 'good,' синий, 'blue.'

There are no definite forms of feminine and neuter adjectives. The definite forms also in Serbian, Polish, and Chekh are comparatively rare, and in Russian we frequently find the definite form used as a simple predicate, so that the meaning of it is gradually becoming obscured.

The indefinite form of the masculine ends in ѣ and ѣ, as добръ, синь; in the feminine а and я, добра, синя; and in the neuter о and е, as добро, сине.

In Bulgarian, as in Russian, there are some adjectives which cannot be apocopated, or in other words used in an indefinite form, in the masculine; thus for овчий, 'belonging to sheep,' козий, 'belonging to goats,' селскій, 'belonging to the village,' we cannot say овчѣ, козѣ, or селскѣ.

## 1ST DECLENSION.

Adjectives with definite endings in -ий; indefinite endings in ѣ, а and о.

## ста́рий, 'old.'

*Sing.*

| MASC.                             | FEM.      | NEUT.     |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| N. ста́рий, def.<br>старъ, indef. | ста́ра    | ста́ро    |
| G. на ста́рий<br>на старъ         | на ста́ра | на ста́ро |
| D. на ста́рий<br>на старъ         | на ста́ра | на ста́ро |
| A. ста́рий<br>старъ               | ста́ра    | ста́ро    |
| V. ста́рий                        | ста́ра    | ста́ро    |

*Plur.*

|              |           |           |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| N. ста́ри    | ста́ри    | ста́ри    |
| G. на ста́ри | на ста́ри | на ста́ри |
| D. на ста́ри | на ста́ри | на ста́ри |
| A. ста́ри    | ста́ри    | ста́ри    |
| V. ста́ри    | ста́ри    | ста́ри    |

## 2ND DECLENSION.

Adjectives ending in the masculine definite in -ий and apocopated for masc. ъ ; for fem. я, and neuter е.

As this declension is exactly on the same lines as the previous one, there is no need of giving it throughout. The plural for all genders is и.

## COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

The comparative degree is expressed in Bulgarian by prefixing the preposition по to the adjective; as, Ива́нь е по-добъръ отъ Стояна, 'Ivan is better than Stoyan.' The same use of отъ is seen in Serbian and Chekh.

The superlative is formed by prefixing *най-* to the adjective; as, *най-мѣдрѣ чловѣкъ*, 'the wisest man.'

When we merely wish to express pre-eminence without any idea of comparison, the prefixes *при-* and *все-* may be used; as, *прѣчистъ*, 'very pure;' *всемѣнъ*, 'all powerful.'

The suffixes *-ѣйшій* and *-ѣйшій* may also be added (cf. Russian); as, *Святѣйшій Синодъ*, 'the most holy Synod.'

A diminutive termination may also be added to adjectives, as in all other Slavonic languages. This is effected by adding the suffixes *-ичѣкъ*, *-ичка*, *-ичко*. Thus from *сухъ*, 'dry,' we get *сухичѣкъ*, *сухичка*, *сухичко*, 'somewhat dry.'

## THE NUMERALS.

|    |  |    |                           |
|----|--|----|---------------------------|
| 1  | едѣнѣъ, еднѣ, еднѣ.                    | 15 | петнѣйсетѣ.               |
| 2  | два (masc.), двѣ (fem.<br>and neuter). | 16 | шестнѣйсетѣ.              |
| 3  | три.                                   | 17 | седемнѣйсетѣ.             |
| 4  | чѣтери.                                | 18 | осемнѣйсетѣ.              |
| 5  | петѣ.                                  | 19 | деветнѣйсетѣ.             |
| 6  | шестѣ.                                 | 20 | двѣйсетѣ.                 |
| 7  | сѣдемѣ.                                | 21 | двѣйсетѣ и едѣнѣ.         |
| 8  | ѣсемѣ.                                 | 22 | двѣйсетѣ и два (двѣ).     |
| 9  | дѣветѣ.                                | 30 | трѣйсетѣ.                 |
| 10 | дѣсетѣ.                                | 40 | чѣтерѣisetѣ.              |
| 11 | едѣнѣйсетѣ.                            | 50 | пѣтдесетѣ.                |
| 12 | двѣнѣйсетѣ.                            | 60 | шѣйсетѣ.                  |
| 13 | трѣнѣйсетѣ.                            | 70 | седемдесѣтѣ               |
| 14 | чѣтернѣйсетѣ.                          | 80 | осемдесѣтѣ.               |
|    |  | 90 | девендесѣтѣ. <sup>1</sup> |

<sup>1</sup> It is curious in this form to see the survival of the nasal.

|     |                 |           |                          |
|-----|-----------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| 100 | сто.            | 1000      | хилѣда (rarely тѣ-сяща). |
| 200 | двѣстѣ.         |           |                          |
| 300 | триста.         | 10,000    | десѣтъ хилѣди (тѣ-сящи). |
| 400 | чѣтери стѣтинѣ. |           |                          |
| 500 | петѣ стѣтинѣ.   | 1,000,000 | милионѣ.                 |

Some of these numbers are found in various forms ; e. g., двадесѣтъ for двайсетѣ, and sometimes even двайсе (20) ; чѣтерисѣтъ (40) becomes sometimes чѣтирисѣ. But many of these are merely dialect forms. Dozon, in one of the ballads in his collection, has чѣтирисѣ (p. 16).

Единѣ is declined as an adjective.

Два, and many other numerals, take in the masculine the suffix -ма ; e. g. двѣма, деветѣма.

Masculine nouns used with a cardinal take the termination -а ; as, два лѣва, 'two lions' (or Bulgarian francs), три чѣловѣка, 'three men,' петѣ соколѣ, 'five falcons.' This is really the remains of an O. S. dual form, which has been transferred to other nouns by analogy. Cf. the Russian два путешѣственниковѣ, 'two travellers.'

The feminine and neuter nouns are put in the ordinary plural ; as, петѣ-тѣ чѣловѣшки чѣства, 'the five human senses.'

After some of the numerals we get a genitive plural, or remains of one, as in Russian ; as, шѣстнайѣтъ душѣ млади, 'sixteen young persons.'

It will be observed that the Bulgarians have borrowed хилѣда from the Greek. The form тѣсяща is, however, employed by some purists. This, according to MIKLOSICH,

is a numeral explained by Slavonic, and by its etymology expresses 'the great swelling number.' It is cognate with the Teutonic forms.

## ORDINALS.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| 1st. пѣрвый (also пѣрвъ).                                | 30th. трийсетий.                        |
| 2nd. второй. <sup>1</sup> (Bogorov<br>also gives вторъ.) | 40th. четверйсетий.                     |
| 3rd. третйй.   | 50th. петдесѣтйй.                       |
| 4th. четвъртий and чет-<br>вертъ.                        | 60th. шейсѣтйй.                         |
| 5th. пѣтйй.  | 70th. седемдесѣтйй.                     |
| 6th. шѣсѣтйй.  | 80th. осемдесѣтйй.                      |
| 7th. сѣдмйй.   | 90th. девендесѣтйй.                     |
| 8th. ѳсмйй.  | 100th. стѳтйй, от стѳтнйй.              |
| 9th. девѣтйй.  | 101st. сто и пѣрвый.                    |
| 10th. десѣтйй.   | 200th. двастѳтнйй (от дву-<br>стѳтнйй). |
| 11th. единайсетйй.                                       | 202nd. двѣсть и вѳорйй.                 |
| 12th. дванайсетйй.                                       | 300th. тристѳтнйй.                      |
| 13th. тринайсетйй.                                       | 400th. четверистѳтнйй.                  |
| 14th. четвернайсетйй.                                    | 500th. пятьстѳтнйй.                     |
| 15th. петнайсетйй.                                       | 600th. шестьстѳтнйй.                    |
| 16th. шестнайсетйй.                                      | 700th. седемьстѳтнйй.                   |
| 17th. седемнайсетйй.                                     | 800th. осемьстѳтнйй.                    |
| 18th. осемнайсетйй.                                      | 900th. девятьстѳтнйй.                   |
| 19th. деветнайсетйй.                                     | 1000th. хйляднйй.                       |
| 20th. двайсетйй.   | 2000th. два хйляднйй.                   |
| 21st. двайсѣть и пѣрвый.                                 | 10,000th. дѣсѣть хйляднйй.              |
| 22nd. двайсѣть и вѳорйй.                                 | 100,000th. сто хйляднйй.                |

<sup>1</sup> Same root as German *ander*, our 'other.'

Distributive numerals are expressed by putting *по* before the numeral; as, *по единъ*.

Fractions are thus expressed:—

*Половина*, a half:—*Щомъ удари половина слѣдъ седемъ*, 'As soon as half-past seven had struck.' *Третина*, a third; *петина*, a fifth, &c.

As previously stated, the cardinal *единъ* is treated as an adjective. Sometimes we have survivals of the old cases in the gen. *едногѡ* and the dative *едному*. It is only by studying Bulgarian in relation to the grammar of O. S. that we can understand these curious survivals. When *единъ* means 'the only,' &c., it can take the article; as, *единъ-тъ врагъ*, 'the single enemy.' It can also have a plural: cf. Latin *unæ literæ*.

Dates are expressed in Bulgarian in the following way:—

*На двацетъ и пѣрвий Августъ хїляда и осемстѡтинъ и деведесетъ*<sup>1</sup> *и шеста-та годїна*, 'On the 21st of August, 1896.'

It will be observed that the last number is an ordinal, and agrees with the noun.

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<sup>1</sup> *Ог деведесетъ*.



## THE PRONOUNS.

## PERSONAL.

## 1ST. азъ, 'I.'

*Singular.*

|         |  |                          |
|---------|--|--------------------------|
| N. азъ  |  | D. мѣнѣ, ми <sup>1</sup> |
| G. мѣня |  | A. мѣне, ме              |

*Plural.*

|          |  |             |
|----------|--|-------------|
| N. нѣе   |  | D. намъ, ни |
| G. насъ. |  | A. насъ, ни |

## 2ND. ти, 'thou.'

*Singular.*

|         |  |                   |
|---------|--|-------------------|
| N. ти   |  | D. тѣбѣ, тебѣ, ти |
| G. тѣбя |  | A. тѣбе, ти       |

*Plural.*

|         |  |             |
|---------|--|-------------|
| N. вѣе  |  | D. вамъ, ви |
| G. васъ |  | A. васъ, ви |

The enclitic forms of the personal pronouns are found in O. S. and some of the modern Slavonic languages (e.g. Polish), but are wanting in Russian, except in the case of the reflexive.

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<sup>1</sup> In some dialects, instead of the dative, the accusative is used, with на.

## THIRD PERSON.

*Singular.*

- N. той,<sup>1</sup> онъ, 'he; ' тя, она, 'she; ' то, оно, 'it.'  
 G. на него (*m.*); на нея (*f.*); на него (*n.*).  
 D. нему, -му (*m.*); -й, ней (*f.*); нему, -му (*n.*).  
 A. него, -го (*m.*); -я, нея (*f.*); него, -го (*n.*).

It will be observed that the pronouns in Bulgarian have kept the Old Slavonic cases, as in the English pronouns old inflexions are preserved. The *н* before the genitive, dative and accusative is still seen in Russian after a preposition; it is like *νὸ ἐφεκυστικὸν* in Greek. For the accusative feminine we also get the spellings *ней* and *и*. My, the masc. dative, is often used for the genitive, as in Latin *mihi liber*, 'my book.' Thus cf. *сочинения-та* *му*, 'his works.'

*Plural, for all genders.*

|            |                    |
|------------|--------------------|
| N. тѣ, онѣ | D. тѣмъ, имъ, нимъ |
| G. тѣхъ    | A. тѣ, ги          |

The form *ги* is very curious. It has been well explained by M. F. G. MÖHL ("Mémoires de la Société de Linguistique de Paris, VIII. 182; Paris, 1892). He considers that *ro* in the masc. and neut. was regarded as independent, and not merely a suffix, and thus a kind of spurious declension arose: sing. masc. *ro*, fem. *ry*, and plural for all genders *ги*.

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<sup>1</sup> It is this pronoun in the shortened form *тѣ*, *та*, *то*, which has become the Bulgarian article.

The same forms occur in the South Serbian dialects, the accus. fem. *ry* being also used as a dative. Thus, **Што молила, то ру Бог и даја**, 'What she prayed for, that God also gave her.' Also in the line commonly found in Serbo-Bulgarian poems: **Лице ру је као јасно сунце**, 'His visage is like a bright sun.' This has been produced by the analogy of the demonstrative pronoun **този** (q.v.). According to M. Möhl, the form arose in Old Serbia, Macedonia, and Roumelia. For a similar process one thinks of the Polish *jestem*, where a new verb is built up from the 3rd pers. sing. pres. of the original verb.

## THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUN.

|            |                   |
|------------|-------------------|
| N. —       | D. себе, си       |
| G. на себе | A. себе, ся от се |

The peculiarity of the reflexive pronoun in Bulgarian and the other Slavonic languages is that it may be employed indiscriminately for all the three persons, also both for singular and plural, and the same may be said of the possessive adjective *свой*, which is always reflexive, like the Latin *suus*.

There is also a curious redundant use of *себе*. Thus cf. the Russian **женщина прекрасная собою**, 'a beautiful woman.' Examples can also be found in Polish and Chekh; so also Lat. *ipse sibi*. **Азъ имамъ пари при себе си**, 'I have the money with me.'

## POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

мой, 'mine.'

*Singular.*

|    | MASC.            |  | FEM.   |  | NEUT.  |
|----|------------------|--|--------|--|--------|
| N. | мой              |  | моя    |  | моё    |
| G. | на моя           |  | на моя |  | на моё |
| D. | на моя and моему |  | на моя |  | на моё |
| A. | мой, моя         |  | моя    |  | моё    |

*Plural for the three genders: N. & A., мои.*

In the same way are declined твой and свой.

нашій, or нашъ, 'our.'

*Singular.*

|    | MASC.                 |  | FEM.    |  | NEUT.   |
|----|-----------------------|--|---------|--|---------|
| N. | нашій                 |  | наша    |  | наше    |
| G. | на нашия<br>or нашему |  | на наша |  | на наше |
| D. | на нашия              |  | на наша |  | на наше |
| A. | нашій                 |  | наша    |  | наше    |

*Plural, for all three genders, наши.*

In the same way is declined вашій, 'yours.' They can all take the article postfixed.

Неговий, 'his,' нейний, 'hers,' тѣхний and нѣхний, 'theirs,' are also declined, like adjectives, in -ий. It is more in accordance, however, with the genius of the Bulgarian language, and the Slavonic languages generally, to use the dative singular of the personal pronoun to express possession; as, ми, ти, му, и, си, ни, ви, имъ, for example.

## DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. *тоя* (also *тоѣи, тоѣзи*<sup>1</sup>), 'this, that.'*Singular.*

| MASC.  | FEM.                | NEUT.               |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| N. <i>тоѣи, тоѣзи, тоѣ</i>                             | <i>тѣѣи, тѣѣ</i>    | <i>товѣ, туй</i>    |
| G. <i>на тоѣѣи,<sup>2</sup><br/>тоѣѣи, тоѣ</i>         | <i>на тѣѣи, тѣѣ</i> | <i>на товѣ, туй</i> |
| D. <i>на тоѣѣи (тоѣѣи,<br/>тоѣ), тоѣѣѣ<sup>3</sup></i> | <i>на тѣѣи, тѣѣ</i> | <i>на товѣ, туй</i> |
| A. <i>тоѣѣи (тоѣѣи, тоѣ),<br/>тоѣѣи, тоѣѣѣ</i>         | <i>тѣѣи, тѣѣ</i>    | <i>товѣ, туй</i>    |

*Plural, for all genders : тѣѣи, тѣѣ.**он-ѣи, 'that.'**Singular.*

| MASC.                        | FEM.                  | NEUT.                   |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| N. <i>ѣѣѣи</i>               | <i>ѣѣѣѣ, ѣѣѣѣи</i>    | <i>ѣѣѣѣ, ѣѣѣѣ</i>       |
| G. <i>на ѣѣѣи, ѣѣѣѣѣи</i>    | <i>на ѣѣѣѣ, ѣѣѣѣи</i> | <i>на ѣѣѣѣѣ, ѣѣѣѣѣѣ</i> |
| D. <i>на ѣѣѣи (ѣѣѣѣѣѣѣѣ)</i> | Same as Gen.          | Same as Gen.            |
| A. <i>ѣѣѣи, ѣѣѣѣѣи</i>       | Same as Nom.          | Same as Nom.            |

*Plural for all three genders : ѣѣѣѣи, ѣѣѣѣѣѣѣѣ.*

<sup>1</sup> This *ѣи* is added to demonstrative pronouns for the sake of emphasis. It corresponds to the Latin *-ce* in *hicce*, or the Greek *-ί* in *οὗτοι*.

<sup>2</sup> Observe here the remains of the O. S. genitive case.

<sup>3</sup> Remains of the old dative.

ТАКЪВЪ, ТАКЪВЪЗИ, 'such.'

*Singular.*

| MASC.                   | FEM.            | NEUT.           |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| N. ТАКЪВЪ<br>(ТАКЪВЪЗИ) | ТАКАВА, ТАКВАЗИ | ТАКОВО, ТАКВЪЗИ |

Other cases the same, always putting на for the genitive and dative.

*Plural, for all three genders :*

ТАКИВА, ТАКВИЗИ.

ОНАКЪВЪ, ОНАКЪВЪЗИ (fem. ОНЪКВА, neut. ОНЪКВЪ), are declined in the same way, and also ТОЛЪКЪ, 'so big,' masc. (fem. ТОЛКАВА, neut. ТОЛКОВО). Also САМНИЙ, 'self;' САМА, САМО, with variations САМИЧЪКЪ, САМИЧКА, САМИЧКО; СЪЩИЙ, 'the same' (fem. СЪЩА, neut. СЪЩО). This is really the present participle of the O. S. verb БЫТИ, 'to be.'

## RELATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

КОЙТО, ЩОТО, 'who, what.'

*Singular.*

|    | MASC.                 | FEM.     | NEUT.             |
|----|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|
| N. | КОЙТО                 | КОЙТО    | КОЕТО, ЩОТО       |
| G. | НА КОГОТО             | НА КОЯТО | НА КОЕТО, НА ЩОТО |
| D. | НА КОГОТО<br>(КОМУТО) | НА КОЯТО | НА КОЕТО, НА ЩОТО |
| A. | КОГОТО                | КОЯТО    | КОЕТО, ЩОТО       |

*Plural, for the three genders : КОИТО.*

Що is used as a general relative for all genders, espe-

cially colloquially. This is common to all the Slavonic languages. Thus VAZOV, in his poem on Bulgaria :—

Пѣтатъ ли ме дѣ и земѣта

Що най лѣбѣ на свѣтътъ? (See p. 76.)

Do they ask me where is the land

Which I love most in the world?

чий, 'whose, belonging to whom.'

*Singular.*

|    | MASC. |  | FEM.  |  | NEUT. |
|----|-------|--|-------|--|-------|
| N. | чийто |  | чиѣто |  | чиѣто |

and the same in all the other cases.

*Plural, for the three genders:* чийто.

So also какѣто, 'of what sort;' колыто, 'how large,' &c.

The interrogative pronouns are also relative.

Всѣкой (or сѣкий), 'each,' has, like the others, the gen. всѣкого and dat. всѣкому; всякакѣвъ, 'in every way like,' какѣвъ, 'of what sort.' Всѣчкий (also сѣчкий), 'all.'

весь, 'all.'

*Sing.*

|    | MASC. |  | FEM.   |  | NEUT.  |
|----|-------|--|--------|--|--------|
| N. | весь  |  | вся    |  | все    |
| G. | всего |  | на вся |  | на все |
| D. | всему |  | на вся |  | на все |
| A. | весь  |  | вся    |  | все    |

*Plural for all three genders:*

|    |          |  |    |          |
|----|----------|--|----|----------|
| N. | все, всѣ |  | D. | всѣмъ    |
| G. | всѣхъ    |  | A. | все, всѣ |

This adjective has preserved many of its old forms. The neuter *всѣ* is often used adverbially to signify 'altogether;' the *в* is generally dropped when thus used.

#### INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

*Нѣкой*, 'a certain person:' fem. *нѣкоя*, neut. *нѣкое*; add *на* to the genitives and datives. In the masculine the old gen. *нѣкого*, and the old dat. *нѣкому*, sometimes are found.

*Нѣчто*, 'something,' *ничто*, 'nothing,' and *по́родѣ*, 'whatever you please,' are indeclinable. (Cf. Russian *у-род-но*). In *кой-гдѣ*, 'whoever,' and *какѣвъ гдѣ*, 'of what sort soever,' the first parts are declined like *кой* and *какѣвъ*, the last syllable remaining undeclined, just as the Latin *quilibet* or *quicunque*.

#### THE VERB.

The forms of the Bulgarian verb may be divided as follows:—

- (1) Active and passive, transitive, neuter, and reflexive.
- (2) Simple and compound, primitive and derived.
- (3) Perfective and imperfective.

The perfective aspect denotes either that the action has been quite completed or that it will definitely cease. This aspect has no present tense, strictly speaking, but a present form with a future signification; but in modern Bulgarian the auxiliary must also be supplied.



Many of the verbs belonging to this perfective aspect are compounded with a preposition; as *написахъ*, perfective of *писахъ*.

The imperfective verbs express an action that is not completed; but this may be conceived either (a) as merely continuing, or (b) as repeated at various times. The verbs of the first class are called *durative*, those of the second class *iterative*.

The perfective verbs are again subdivided, either—(a) as they denote completion without regard to the duration of the action: e.g. to do a thing in one or more acts (unconditional perfective verbs); or (b) with reference to the duration of the action (conditional perfective verbs). In the last case the action may be either (a) one the beginning and end of which are simultaneous; as *скóкнѣхъ*, 'I leaped,' *бóднѣхъ*, 'I pierced;' the action being done rapidly—once for all as it were. These verbs are called by MIKLOSICH *momentaneous*, and by Russian grammarians the aspect is called the 'perfect aspect of unity.' Or (b) the action may not have a simultaneous beginning and end; and this class is further subdivided into—(a) where the action, the completion of which is predicated, is a continuous one, or (b) repeated at various times. The first of these MIKLOSICH calls *durative* perfective, the second *iterative* perfective.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> He shows at some length forms corresponding to the aspects in other languages: but perhaps the following examples from the excellent Polish Grammar of Prof. Smith of Copenhagen, recently deceased (*Grammatik*

The aspect of a verb can only be determined by a reference to one of the six conjugations to which the verb belongs, due regard being paid as to whether a preposition is prefixed or not. The scheme given on p. 35 will assist the student in this matter.

There are two Moods in Bulgarian, the Indicative and the Imperative. The special form of the Infinitive is lost, and it is expressed by *да* with the present indicative, even though the previous verb is in the past tense; thus, *Можете да ми вѣрвате*, 'You may believe me.' This same form of expression occurs in Serbian, but it is not compulsory. We may also compare modern Greek.

The infinitive, of course, existed in O. S., and traces of it may still be found in Bulgarian; e.g. *Не е видѣтъ нищо*, 'There is nothing to see.' A fragmentary form of it is also used after the verbs *можа*, 'I can,' *Не дѣй*, 'Do not,' *смѣя*, 'I dare,' and after the auxiliary *щя*, used to express the future; *щя, щешъ, ще, щемъ, щете, щѣтъ*. Thus, *Можете ли ми каза?* 'Can you tell me?' *Не дѣй писа*, 'Do not write;' *Би щя*, 'I shall be;'

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*der polnischen Sprache*, Berlin, 1845), will make the matter clear to any one acquainted with the Greek language. Thus, in Greek :—

Imp. *τυγχάνω, ἐτύχανον* (stem *τύχαν—*).

Perf. *τεύξομαι, ἔτυχον* (stem *τυχ—*).

Imp. *γινώσκω, ἐγινώσκον* (stem *γινώσκ—*).

Perf. *γνώσομαι, ἔγνω* (stem *γνω—*).

We thus see that the imperfective aspect furnishes to the Slavonic verb (1) the present, (2) the imperfect tenses; while the perfective aspect furnishes (3) the future in the simple form as opposed to the compounded and artificial future; (4) the aorist.

Вѣка щѣ, 'I shall call.' Here кáза, пѣса and вѣка have lost the O. S. termination of the infinitive in -ти.

There are five tenses: the present, the imperfect, the aorist, the future, and the past tense formed from a participle.

Each aspect is regularly conjugated according to its own moods and tenses.

The prepositional prefixes are very important, and the leading ones are therefore here given, for they have great influence upon the aspects of a verb, as the reader will see by a careful study of the scheme of verbs and their aspects on p. 35.

1. Вѣ, like the Latin *in* (Greek *εις*), implies entrance into the interior of an object; as вѣáрвaмъ, 'I drive in.'

2. Вѣзъ, 'up' (Greek *ἀνὰ*), as вѣзъ-стáние, 'the insurrection.'

3. Дo, to complete an action; as дoгрaдѣ, 'to finish building' anything.

4. Зa, 'beyond,' or 'over;' зaтвóрилъ, 'he shut up.' Also with the idea of going to a place out of one's road; as, зaтéкохъ, 'they came out of the way.' Also 'to begin;' as зaпѣвѣ, 'I begin to sing;' зaдрѣмѣ, 'I begin to sleep.'

5. Изъ, 'out of;' as издaлъ, 'he gave forth;' избѣрaмъ, 'I choose.'

6. Нa, 'upon;' as нaкáзaлъ, 'he punished.' Cf. Latin *animadvertere in aliquem*.

7. Надъ, 'upon,' or 'in excess;' as наддавамъ, 'I give in excess.'

8. Объ, sometimes shortened into о, expresses the completion of an action, or 'around;' as, оковавамъ, 'I fetter' (lit. 'I do the work of a smith' round a person); обвивка, 'the envelope of a letter' (lit. 'the thing wound round').

9. Отъ, 'from out;' as, отвърщамъ, 'I turn away or aside.'

10. По gives a sense of diminution, or now and then; as пободохъ, 'I punctured a little,' or подигнахъ, 'I moved a little.'

11. Подъ expresses 'underneath;' as подписвамъ, 'I subscribe;' подчинилъ, 'he subdued.'

12. При has the sense of approaching and being near; as приближавамъ, 'I approach;' пристъпилъ, 'he came up.'

13. Про gives a sense of thoroughness; as провждамъ, 'I send, conduct, or forward,' and продавамъ, 'I sell' (lit. 'I give forth').

14. Пре (really contracted from пре, and also frequently written прѣ) denotes change, or moving from one place to another; as прѣплавувамъ, 'I swim over.'

15. Прѣдъ, 'before;' as прѣдлагамъ, 'I lay before, offer.'

16. Разъ (which becomes before certain consonants рас-) denotes separation, or changing the action, like the Latin *re-*; as развалямъ, 'I destroy;' раздахъ, 'he distributed.'

17. Съ, 'together with,' like the Greek *συν*; as събрáние, 'the assembly,' the word used for the Bulgarian Parliament.

18. Y gives the meaning of thoroughness, and makes the verb to which it is joined perfective.

There can also be double prefixes; as вѣзь-об-нóвилъ, 'he renewed.'

The following are the original personal suffixes of the verb.

|    | <i>Sing.</i> |  | <i>Plur.</i> |
|----|--------------|--|--------------|
| 1. | -мъ          |  | -мъ          |
| 2. | -шь          |  | -те          |
| 3. | -тъ          |  | -нтъ         |

The -мъ of the 1st pers. sing. is found in some of the conjugations; as дѣламъ, 'I do,' купѹвамъ, 'I buy.' In other conjugations it becomes ж, the labial nasal thus passing into what was originally a nasal.

The н of the 3rd pers. plural coalesces with the characteristic vowel of the present into ж, corresponding to the O. S. nasal;<sup>1</sup> thus, плетѣтъ, 'they weave,' кроиѣтъ, 'they cut garments.'

The connecting vowels are e and o. The first is prominently seen in the past participle passive; as плетѣнь, 'braided.' The verbs which we shall find afterwards in the class marked B have no connecting vowel; such as

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<sup>1</sup> This nasal is expressed by Миклосич under the form а, which is borrowed from the Polish.

даа-, 'to give,' яа-, 'to eat,' -ec-, 'to be.' These are remains of an older stage of the language, when the present was formed without e.

The conjugation of the Bulgarian verb will be here arranged according to the system of MIKLOSICH. Before, however, giving the several classes of verbs, it will be as well to quote his analysis of the Slavonic verb generally.

Each verb has two stems: firstly the infinitive stem, and secondly the present stem. It is upon the principle of the infinitive stem that the verbs are here arranged.

(1) THE INFINITIVE STEM.—In this the verbs are divided into two classes, according as they add verbal suffixes immediately to the root, or add them to a root, or a nominal or verbal stem, by means of one of the following suffixes (connecting vowels):—*na*,<sup>1</sup> *ê*, *i*, *a*, *ua* (ova).

Putting these two together, we may say that verbal stems are divided into six classes:—

- (a) Stems without a connecting vowel.
- (b) Stems with a connecting vowel—*na*-stems.
- (c) *ê*-stems.
- (d) *i*-stems.
- (e) *a*-stems.
- (f) ova-stems.

We thus have the verbs divided into six chief classes.

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<sup>1</sup> See previous explanation of this letter.

These again may be regarded from the point of view of — (1) those which have no preposition prefixed; (2) those which have a preposition prefixed.

With reference to their aspects, the verbs are thus arranged under the six classes:—

I. Without the prefix of a preposition.

- (a) As a rule imperfective, some durative. There are a few perfective, which must be learned by practice.
- (b) Perfective, a few inchoative-durative (i.e. expressing the beginning of an action which lasts).
- (c) Durative; when derived from nouns inchoative-durative.
- (d) Durative; a few iterative, some perfective.
- (e) Those of the first are durative if derived from nouns (*verba denominativa*); iterative when derived from verbs (*verba deverbativa*); those of the second, third, and fourth subdivisions, if primary verbs, are durative.
- (f) Durative if *verba denominativa*; iterative when *verba deverbativa*.

II. With the prefix of a preposition.

- (a) Perfective.
- (b) Perfective.
- (c) In both subdivisions perfective.
- (d) Perfective if durative.

(e) Durative verbs become perfective; iterative become durative, and some perfective.

(f) Verba denominativa, already durative, become perfective; verba deverbativa, already iterative, become durative.<sup>1</sup>

1. The suffix of the infinitive in O. S. was -ти, but this, as previously mentioned, has completely disappeared from Bulgarian, and the infinitive is expressed by the conjunction да with the present indicative.

2. The supine found in O. S. has gone.

3. The first past participle active (or gerund) is gone.

4. The suffix of the second past participle active is -лъ; as даъ, 'he gave,' плъ, 'he braided' (see p. 52, where the use of this as a tense is explained).

5. The suffix of the past participle passive is -нъ or -тъ, as плетъ, 'braided,' млетъ, 'cursed,' битъ, 'struck.' The verbs of the first and second conjugations as a rule make their past part. passive in -тъ, the others in -нъ.

6. The aorist (несохъ), used a great deal for narration.

## (2) THE PRESENT STEM.

1. The present suffix is e, which is lost in some verbs.

2. Imperative. The vowel in the 2nd pers. plural is short, but has the accent; thus, неѣ, 'bring thou,' неѣте, 'bring ye;' четѣ, 'read ye.'

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<sup>1</sup> The student must continually keep this table in mind. It is impossible to master this difficult part of Slavonic grammar at the outset: it can only be done by familiarity with Bulgarian books.



3. The imperfect; e.g. бодѣхъ, 'I was piercing,' ѣдѣхъ, 'I was going,' прочеѣхъ, 'I was reading.' It is a favourite tense for purposes of description.

4. Pres. participle active is lost in Bulgarian; its place is supplied by *káto* with the indicative, or by adverbs in -ешкомъ, which form is used like a Latin gerund; as, плачешкомъ, 'weeping,' игрешкомъ, 'sporting;' but traces of a present participle are to be found in the popular songs which have in so many instances remained true to the older forms of the language. But even in the ordinary language some forms of the original present participle are still preserved, having become adjectives.

бѣдѣжщій... the future.

настоящій... the present.

сѣжщій ... the same.

The participle in -лъ (past part. active II.) is sometimes used as an ordinary participle; as, Ние си отдѣнахме, кáто плаватѣли прѣтърѣли кораблекрушѣние, 'We breathed again, like sailors who had endured a shipwreck.'

The following senses are purely adjectival, this being the only Slavonic language in which this participle can be so used:—легналийтъ конь, 'the horse which has lain down;' умрѣлата женá, 'the dead woman.'

## CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

## A. CONJUGATION WITH PRESENT SUFFIX.

*First Class.*STEMS WITHOUT CONNECTING VOWEL: THOSE IN *д* AND *т*.

## 1. бод-, 'to pierce.'

*a.* Inf. stem бод-; past part. act. II. болъ; past part. passive, бодѣнь.

## AORIST.

|                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Sing.</i> 1. бод-о-хъ | <i>Plur.</i> бод-о-х-ме |
| 2. бод-е                 | бод-о-х-те              |
| 3. бод-е                 | бод-о-х-ѣ <sup>1</sup>  |

*β.* Pres. stem бод-е.

## PRESENT.

|             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| 1. бод-ѣ    | бод-ѣ-мъ |
| 2. бод-ѣ-шь | бод-ѣ-те |
| 3. бод-ѣ    | бод-ѣ-тъ |

## IMPERATIVE.

|         |        |
|---------|--------|
| 2. бодѣ | бодѣте |
|---------|--------|

## IMPERFECT.

|             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. бод-ѣ-хъ | бод-ѣ-х-ме |
| 2. бод-ѣ-ше | бод-ѣ-х-те |
| 3. бод-ѣ-ше | бод-ѣ-х-ѣ  |

*Т* and *д* fall out before *-лъ*; as племъ, 'he braided,' болъ, 'he pierced.' ид—, 'to go,' has pres. идѣ, imper. идѣ, and imperf. идѣхъ. The past part. II. is borrowed

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<sup>1</sup> Sometimes written *a*.

from the root *шед-*, which is identical with *ход-*, 'to go;' as *шелъ* (fem. *шла*), and in composition, *отшѣлъ*, *отшла*. This parasitic *и* has crept into most of the Slavonic languages, but in many cases is only preserved in the dialects.

STEMS WHICH END IN *с*.2. *нес-*, 'to bring.'

*a.* Inf. stem *нес-*; past part. act. II. *несѣ*; past part. pass. *несенъ*.

## AORIST.

|                                 |                                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>Sing.</i> 1. <i>нес-о-хъ</i> | <i>Plur.</i> <i>нес-о-х-ме</i> |
| 2. <i>нес-е</i>                 | <i>нес-о-х-те</i>              |
| 3. <i>нес-е</i>                 | <i>нес-о-х-хъ</i>              |

*β.* Present stem *нес-е*.

## PRESENT.

|                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. <i>нес-ѣ</i>    | <i>нес-ѣ-мъ</i> |
| 2. <i>нес-ѣ-шь</i> | <i>нес-ѣ-те</i> |
| 3. <i>нес-ѣ</i>    | <i>нес-ѣ-тъ</i> |

## IMPERATIVE.

|                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| 2. <i>неси</i> | <i>несѣте</i> |
|----------------|---------------|

## IMPERFECT.

|                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <i>нес-ѣ-хъ</i> | <i>нес-ѣ-х-ме</i> |
| 2. <i>нес-ѣ-ше</i> | <i>нес-ѣ-х-те</i> |
| 3. <i>нес-ѣ-ше</i> | <i>нес-ѣ-х-хъ</i> |

For *несѣ*, *нелъ* is used colloquially.

## STEMS WHICH END IN Ъ AND В.

## 3. греб-, 'to row.'

α. Inf. stem греб-; past part. act. II. гребѣхъ; past part. pass. гребенъ.

## AORIST.

|                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Sing.</i> 1. гребѡ-хъ | <i>Plur.</i> гребѡ-х-ме |
| 2. гребѡ-е               | гребѡ-х-те              |
| 3. гребѡ-е               | гребѡ-х-хъ              |

## PRESENT.

|             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. гребѣхъ  | гребѣ-мъ    |
| 2. гребѣ-шь | гребѣ-те    |
| 3. гребѣ    | гребѣ-хъ-тъ |

## IMPERATIVE.

|          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 2. гребѣ | гребѣ-те |
|----------|----------|

## IMPERFECT.

|             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. гребѣхъ  | гребѣ-х-ме |
| 2. гребѣ-ше | гребѣ-х-те |
| 3. гребѣ-ше | гребѣ-х-хъ |

## STEMS WHICH END IN Г AND К.

## 4. пек-, 'to bake.'

α. Inf. stem пек-; past part. act. II. пекѣхъ; past part. pass. печѣ-нъ.

## AORIST.

|                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Sing.</i> 1. пекѡ-хъ | <i>Plur.</i> пекѡ-х-ме |
| 2. пекѡ-е               | пекѡ-х-те              |
| 3. пекѡ-е               | пекѡ-х-хъ              |

β. Pres. stem *пек-е*.

PRESENT.

|                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. <i>пек-ѣ</i>    | <i>печ-ѣ-мъ</i> |
| 2. <i>печ-ѣ-шь</i> | <i>печ-ѣ-те</i> |
| 3. <i>печ-ѣ</i>    | <i>пек-ѣ-тъ</i> |

IMPERATIVE.

|                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 2. <i>печи́</i> | <i>печѣте</i> |
|-----------------|---------------|

IMPERFECT.

|                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <i>печ-ѣ-хъ</i> | <i>печ-ѣ-х-ме</i> |
| 2. <i>печ-ѣ-ше</i> | <i>печ-ѣ-х-те</i> |
| 3. <i>печ-ѣ-ше</i> | <i>печ-ѣ-х-ѣ</i>  |

STEMS WHICH END IN M AND N.

5. *кѣн-*, 'to swear.'

*a.* Inf. stem *кѣн-*; past part. act. II. *кѣ-лъ*; past part. pass. *кѣтъ*.

AORIST.

|                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>Sing.</i> 1. <i>кѣ-хъ</i> | <i>Plur.</i> <i>кѣ-х-ме</i> |
| 2. <i>кѣ</i>                 | <i>кѣ-х-те</i>              |
| 3. <i>кѣ</i>                 | <i>кѣ-х-ѣ</i>               |

β. Pres. stem *кѣн-е*.

PRESENT.

|                            |                 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. <i>кѣнѣ<sup>1</sup></i> | <i>кѣн-ѣ-мъ</i> |
| 2. <i>кѣн-ѣ-шь</i>         | <i>кѣн-ѣ-те</i> |
| 3. <i>кѣн-ѣ</i>            | <i>кѣн-ѣ-тъ</i> |

---

<sup>1</sup> Also *кѣлнѣ*.

## IMPERATIVE.

|         |           |
|---------|-----------|
| 2. клѣи | клѣи-ѣ-те |
|---------|-----------|

## IMPERFECT.

|              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. клѣи-ѣ-хѣ | клѣи-ѣ-х-ме |
| 2. клѣи-ѣ-ше | клѣи-ѣ-х-те |
| 3. клѣи-ѣ-ше | клѣи-ѣ-х-ж  |

## STEMS WHICH END IN p AND l.

## 6. мр-, 'to die.'

α. Inf. stem мр-; past part. act. II. мрѣ-лъ; past part. passive ———.

## AORIST.

|                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Sing.</i> 1. мрѣ-хѣ | <i>Plur.</i> мрѣ-х-ме |
| 2. мрѣ                 | мрѣ-х-те              |
| 3. мрѣ                 | мрѣ-х-ж               |

## β. Pres. stem мр-е.

## PRESENT.

|            |         |
|------------|---------|
| 1. мр-ж    | мр-е-мѣ |
| 2. мр-е-шь | мр-е-те |
| 3. мр-е    | мр-ж-тѣ |

## IMPERATIVE.

|        |          |
|--------|----------|
| 2. мри | мр-е-те. |
|--------|----------|

## IMPERFECT.

|           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| 1. мрѣ-хѣ | мрѣ-х-ме |
| 2. мрѣ-ше | мрѣ-х-те |
| 3. мрѣ-ше | мрѣ-х-ж  |

Like this verb is conjugated закрѣ, 'to shut up,' also опрѣ, 'to lean,' which supplies a past participle passive, as опрѣнъ, 'having been supported.'

## STEMS WHICH END IN A VOWEL.

## 7. би-, 'to strike.'

a. Inf. stem би-; past part. act. II. би-лъ; past part. pass. битъ.

## AORIST.

|                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Sing.</i> 1. би-хъ | <i>Plur.</i> бѣ-х-ме |
| 2. би                 | бѣ-х-те              |
| 3. би                 | бѣ-х-ж               |

β. Pres. stem би-ѣ-е.<sup>1</sup>

## PRESENT.

|            |         |
|------------|---------|
| 1. бѣ-ѣ-хъ | бѣ-е-мъ |
| 2. бѣ-ѣ-шь | бѣ-е-те |
| 3. бѣ-ѣ-е  | бѣ-ѣ-жъ |

## IMPERATIVE.

|         |         |
|---------|---------|
| 2. би-й | би-ѣ-те |
|---------|---------|

## IMPERFECT.

|            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. бѣ-ѣ-хъ | бѣ-ѣ-х-ме |
| 2. бѣ-ѣ-шь | бѣ-ѣ-х-те |
| 3. бѣ-ѣ-ше | бѣ-ѣ-х-ж  |

Пѣ-, 'to sing,' has in 1st person пѣ-ѣ-хъ; знѣ-, 'to know,' makes зна-ѣ-хъ, but also, according to V. 1, знамъ. Under this class comes the verb би-, 'to be,' the full conjugation of which will be given on page 59.

<sup>1</sup> The *j* is inserted to avoid the hiatus; it must be pronounced *y*. It is preferable to use this letter, which cannot be confounded with Slavonic *y*.

*Second Class.*STEMS WITH CONNECTING VOWEL : *на*-STEMS.ДИГНЖ-.<sup>1</sup>

*а.* Inf. ДИГНЖ-; past part. act. II. ДИГНЖѢ; past part. pass. ДИГНЖЪ.

AORIST.

|                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Sing.</i> 1. дѣгнж-хъ | <i>Plur.</i> дѣгнж-х-ме |
| 2. дѣгнж                 | дѣгнж-х-те              |
| 3. дѣгнж                 | дѣгнж-х-ж               |

*β.* Pres. stem ДИГН-е.

PRESENT.

|              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. дѣгн-ж    | дѣгн-е-мъ |
| 2. дѣгн-е-шь | дѣгн-е-те |
| 3. дѣгн-е    | дѣгн-ж-тъ |

IMPERATIVE.

|          |         |
|----------|---------|
| 2. дигни | дигнете |
|----------|---------|

IMPERFECT.

|                           |             |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| 1. дѣгн-ѣ-хъ <sup>2</sup> | дѣгн-ѣ-х-ме |
| 2. дѣгн-е-ше              | дѣгн-ѣ-х-те |
| 3. дѣгн-е-ше              | дѣгн-ѣ-х-ж  |

<sup>1</sup> *в* has dropped out from this verb. Cf. Russian *двинуть*. It is rare in the uncompounded form.

<sup>2</sup> Sometimes written *дигняхъ*.



*Third Class.*STEMS WITH CONNECTING VOWEL *ê*.

## 1ST GROUP.

желѣ-, 'to wish.'

*a.* Inf. stem желѣ-; past part. act. II. желѣлъ; past part. pass. желѣлъ.

## AORIST.

|                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Sing.</i> 1. желѣ-хъ | <i>Plur.</i> желѣ-х-ме |
| 2. желѣ                 | желѣ-х-те              |
| 3. желѣ                 | желѣ-х-ж               |

*β.* Pres. stem желѣ-ѣ-е.

## PRESENT.

|              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. желѣ-ѣ-хъ | желѣ-ѣ-мъ |
| 2. желѣ-ѣ-шь | желѣ-ѣ-те |
| 3. желѣ-ѣ-е  | желѣ-ѣ-тъ |

## IMPERATIVE.

|             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| 2. желѣ-ѣ-й | желѣ-ѣ-те |
|-------------|-----------|

## IMPERFECT.

|            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. желѣ-хъ | желѣ-х-ме |
| 2. желѣ-ше | желѣ-х-те |
| 3. желѣ-ше | желѣ-х-ж  |

## 2ND GROUP.

горѣ-, 'to burn.'

*a.* Inf. stem горѣ-; past part. act. II. горѣлъ; past part. pass. ——. <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For this *врѣтънъ*, 'turned,' from *врѣтъжъ*, 'to turn,' may be supplied to show form.

## AORIST.

|                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Sing.</i> 1. горѣ-хъ | <i>Plur.</i> горѣ-х-ме |
| 2. горѣ                 | горѣ-х-те              |
| 3. горѣ                 | горѣ-х-хъ              |

## β. Pres. stem гор-ѣ-.

## PRESENT.

|            |         |
|------------|---------|
| 1. горѣхъ  | горѣ-мъ |
| 2. горѣ-шь | горѣ-те |
| 3. горѣ    | горѣ-тъ |

## IMPERATIVE.

|         |         |
|---------|---------|
| 2. горѣ | горѣ-те |
|---------|---------|

## IMPERFECT.

|            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. горѣ-хъ | горѣ-х-ме |
| 2. горѣ-ше | горѣ-х-те |
| 3. горѣ-ше | горѣ-х-хъ |

Щѣ, 'to wish,' used in forming the artificial future, as we shall shortly see, has in the present—

|          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 1. щѣхъ  | щѣ-мъ |
| 2. щѣ-шь | щѣ-те |
| 3. щѣ    | щѣ-тъ |

Спа-, 'to sleep,' is conjugated in the present in the following way :—

|           |        |
|-----------|--------|
| 1. спѣхъ  | спѣ-мъ |
| 2. спѣ-шь | спѣ-те |
| 3. спѣ    | спѣ-тъ |

Aor. спѣхъ; past part. act. II. спѣлъ.

To this conjugation also belong *търпѣхъ*, 'I endure,' and *видѣхъ*, 'I see' (which has in the imperative *виждь*, and *вижете*). So also *мълчѣхъ*, 'to be silent,' *лежѣхъ*, 'to lie down,' and *стоѣхъ*, 'to stand.'

*Fourth Class : i-STEMS.*

хвали, 'to praise.'

*a.* Inf. stem *хвали*; past part. act. II. *хвали-лъ*; past part. pass. *хвал-ѣ-нъ*.

AORIST.

|                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Sing.</i> 1. хва́ли-хъ | <i>Plur.</i> хва́ли-х-ме |
| 2. хва́ли                 | хва́ли-х-те              |
| 3. хва́ли                 | хва́ли-х-ж               |

*β.* Pres. stem *хвали-е*.

PRESENT.

|              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. хва́лиж   | хва́ли-мъ |
| 2. хва́ли-шь | хва́ли-те |
| 3. хва́ли    | хва́л-жтѣ |

IMPERATIVE.

|           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| 2. хва́ли | хвалѣ-те |
|-----------|----------|

IMPERFECT.

|              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. хва́лѣ-хъ | хва́лѣ-х-ме |
| 2. хва́ле-ше | хва́лѣ-х-те |
| 3. хва́ле-ше | хва́лѣ-х-ж  |

The *i*-stems are mostly imperfective.

*Fifth Class : α-STEMS.*

## 1st GROUP.

вѣка, 'to call.'

α. Inf. stem вѣка; past part. act. II. вѣкалъ; past part. pass. вѣканъ.

## AORIST.

|                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Sing.</i> 1. вѣка-хъ | <i>Plur.</i> вѣка-х-ме |
| 2. вѣка                 | вѣка-х-те              |
| 3. вѣка                 | вѣка-х-ж               |

β. Pres. stem вѣка-ѣ.

## PRESENT.

|            |                      |
|------------|----------------------|
| 1. вѣка-мъ | вѣка-ме <sup>1</sup> |
| 2. вѣка-шь | вѣка-те              |
| 3. вѣка    | вѣкатъ               |

## IMPERATIVE.

|           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 2. вѣка-й | вѣка-и-те |
|-----------|-----------|

## IMPERFECT.

|            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. вѣка-хъ | вѣка-х-ме |
| 2. вѣка-ше | вѣка-х-те |
| 3. вѣка-ше | вѣка-х-ж  |

Besides -амъ, verbs of this conjugation may make the 1st person of the present in -аѣж; thus играѣж, 'I play.'

## 2ND GROUP.

писа, 'to write.'

α. Inf. stem писа; past part. act. II. писа-лъ; past part. pass. писа-нъ.

---

<sup>1</sup> The e is added to differentiate from 1st person sing.

## AORIST.

|                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Sing.</i> 1. пи́са-хъ | <i>Plur.</i> пи́са-х-ме |
| 2. пи́са                 | пи́са-х-те              |
| 3. пи́са                 | пи́са-х-ѣ               |

β. Pres. stem пиш-е.

## PRESENT.

|              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. пи́ш-ѣ    | пи́ш-е-мъ |
| 2. пи́ш-е-шь | пи́ш-е-те |
| 3. пи́ш-е    | пи́ш-ѣ-тъ |

## IMPERATIVE.

|           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| 2. пиш-и́ | пиш-ѣ-те |
|-----------|----------|

## IMPERFECT.

|              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. пи́ш-ѣ-хъ | пи́ш-ѣ-х-ме |
| 2. пи́ш-е-ше | пи́ш-ѣ-х-те |
| 3. пи́ш-е-ше | пи́ш-ѣ-х-ѣ  |

Иска, 'to seek,' belonging to this group, has in the 1st pers. pres. both и́щѣ and и́скамъ.

## 3RD GROUP.

бра, 'to take.'

a. Inf. stem бра-; past part. act. II. бра-хъ; past part. pass. бра-нъ.

## AORIST.

|                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Sing.</i> 1. бра-хъ | <i>Plur.</i> бра-х-ме |
| 2. бра                 | бра-х-те              |
| 3. бра                 | бра-х-ѣ               |

## β. Pres. stem бер-е.

## PRESENT.

|             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| 1. бер-ѣ    | бер-ѣ-мъ |
| 2. бер-ѣ-шь | бер-ѣ-те |
| 3. бер-ѣ-   | бер-ѣ-тъ |

## IMPERATIVE.

|          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 2. бер-и | бер-ѣ-те |
|----------|----------|

## IMPERFECT.

|           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. берѣхъ | берѣ-х-ме |
| 2. берѣше | берѣ-х-те |
| 3. берѣше | берѣ-х-ѣ  |

## 4TH GROUP.

зѣя, 'to yawn.'

α. Inf. stem зѣя ; past part. act. II. зѣялъ ; past part. pass. зѣянь.

## AORIST.

|                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Sing.</i> 1. зѣя-хъ | <i>Plur.</i> зѣя-х-ме |
| 2. зѣя                 | зѣя-х-те              |
| 3. зѣя                 | зѣя-х-ѣ               |

## β. Pres. stem зе-ѣ-е.

## PRESENT.

|            |         |
|------------|---------|
| 1. зѣ-ѣ-ѣ  | зѣ-ѣ-мъ |
| 2. зѣ-ѣ-шь | зѣ-ѣ-те |
| 3. зѣ-ѣ-   | зѣ-ѣ-тъ |

## IMPERATIVE.

|           |         |
|-----------|---------|
| 2. зѣ-ѣ-и | зѣ-ѣ-те |
|-----------|---------|

## IMPERFECT.

|            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. зѣ-ѣ-хъ | зѣ-ѣ-х-ме |
| 2. зѣ-ѣ-ше | зѣ-ѣ-х-те |
| 3. зѣ-ѣ-ше | зѣ-ѣ-х-ѣ  |

*Sixth Class.**ova (ua)-STEMS.*

This class is wanting in Bulgarian, and the verbs which properly belong to it are formed like the first group of the Fifth: e.g. купувамъ, 'I buy.' Two aspects are thus placed in the same class, but belong to different groups. Thus we get both кáжиж and кáзвамъ; so also запи́шж and запи́сувамъ. The verbs have a tendency to omit у.

## B CONJUGATION WITHOUT THE PRESENT SUFFIX.

## 1. дад, 'to give.'

## PRESENT.

|                       |          |
|-----------------------|----------|
| <i>Sing.</i> 1. да-мъ | дад-ѣ-мъ |
| 2. дад-ѣ-шь           | дад-ѣ-те |
| 3. дад-ѣ              | дад-ѣ-тъ |

## IMPERATIVE.

|        |       |
|--------|-------|
| 2. дай | дайте |
|--------|-------|

It will be observed that these verbs add the personal terminations immediately to the stem. In the present of дамъ we get the remains of an old reduplication, дамъ being for дадмъ.

## 2. яд, 'to eat.'

## PRESENT.

|                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Sing.</i> 1. ямъ | <i>Plur.</i> ед-ѣ-мъ |
| 2. едѣшь            | ед-ѣ-те              |
| 3. едѣ              | ядѣтъ                |

## IMPERATIVE.

2. ежъ

ежте

Besides едемъ we also find емъ.

3. ес-, 'to be.'

## PRESENT.

*Sing.* 1. сѣмъ<sup>1</sup>*Plur.* с-ми

2. си

с-те

3. е

с-ж

## TENSE, MOOD, VOICE.

The Bulgarian language is richer in tenses than the Russian, having both an Aorist and Imperfect. As in the latter, and indeed in all Slavonic languages, the 2nd past participle active is used with the persons of the substantive verb to express one of the past tenses, just as we say, 'I am living,' 'I was waiting.' Hence it is inflected as a participle in the singular and plural, in the former number the gender being also marked. Thus—

Азъ сѣдѣлъ, а, о, сѣмъ, 'I sat down.'

Ти сѣдѣлъ, а, о, си.

Онъ, она, оно сѣдѣлъ -а -о, е.

|     |   |        |   |     |  |                 |
|-----|---|--------|---|-----|--|-----------------|
| Ми  | } | сѣдѣли | { | сме |  | сѣдѣлъ -а -о, е |
| Ви  |   |        |   | сте |  |                 |
| Они |   |        |   | сж  |  |                 |

<sup>1</sup> От сѣмъ.



In this tense the subject had better be expressed, to avoid confusion. In the 3rd person, sing. and plur., *e* and *сѣ* are often omitted. (Cf. Lat. *amamini*, Germ. *was er gethan*, where *hat* is omitted.)

It is curious in the history of the Slavonic languages to watch the gradual mutations in this tense: the parts of the substantive verb are quite lost in Russian, but its gradual falling into disuse can be distinctly traced.<sup>1</sup> In Chekh they are entirely preserved, but in Polish they are only kept as particles at the end of words, and this explains the curious fact that they may be moved from one part of the sentence to another.

The pluperfect in Bulgarian is formed by means of the 2nd past. participle active and the imperfect or aorist of the substantive verb; as, *писахъ бѣхъ* or *писахъ бихъ*: e.g. *Азъ бѣхъ продахъ*, 'I had sold.'

The future is expressed in two ways:—

(1) *Щѣ*<sup>2</sup> with the present, which is inflected, whereas *сѣ* remains unaltered.

*сѣ* *пишѣ*, 'I will write.'

*сѣ* *пишеть*, 'thou wilt write.'

*сѣ* *пише*, 'he will write,' &c.

(2) By placing *сѣ* with the infin. stem, i.e. the inf. n.

<sup>1</sup> See SOBOLEVSKI, *Лекции по исторіи русскаго языка*, "Lectures on the History of the Russian Language."

<sup>2</sup> Sometimes written *ще*.

minus the suffix *ти*, which we must remember never occurs in Bulgarian, as previously stated. Thus—

пѣса щѣ  
пѣса щешъ  
пѣса ще, &c.

Observe, that when used with this mutilated infinitive it is inflected. *Щѣ* is the present of the verb *щѣ*, 'to wish.' A tense of the same verb forms the future in Serbian *ћу*.<sup>1</sup>

The *futurum exactum* is expressed by the union of the 2nd past participle active with the future of the substantive verb; as *щѣ бѣдѣхъ пѣсалъ*, or *щѣ сѣмъ пѣсалъ*, *scripsero*.

In dependent sentences, after conjunctions, &c., the auxiliary *щѣ* is omitted; as, *Ако бѣде ми ушилъ дрехѣ-та да я земешъ*, 'when he has made (lit. sewed) my clothes, take them (lit. you shall take them).'

The conjunctive is expressed by the indicative with *да* or *ако*, generally in the past tense; as, *Да имамъ мастило, пѣсувамъ*, *si haberem atramentum, scriberem*; *испѣвалъ сѣмъ*; *сичко то вино ако да бѣли дѣли*, *ebibissem omne vinum si id dedissent*, 'I would have drunk up all the wine, if they had given it.'

The pluperfect with *бихъ* may also be used as a conjunctive, as in English and many other languages; thus:—*съ такъвъ элементъ тѣ бихъ направили чудеса*, 'with such an element they had worked wonders.'

---

<sup>1</sup> See "Simplified Grammar of the Serbian Language," p. 53.

The infinitive is expressed by *да* with the present tense indicative; as, *Не може да каже*, 'He cannot say.'

The first and third persons of the imperative are also expressed by *да* with the present indicative; as, *Да четѣмъ да четѣтъ*, 'Let us, let them read.' According to MIKLOSICH, *да* is merely a shortened form of *дай*, 'grant that, allow that.' It may also sometimes be used with the second person; as *да зѣмеше*, 'take' (lit. 'that thou mayest take.')

*Да* is also used with the indicative generally, to express a wish.

As in all the Slavonic languages, the 2nd person of the imperative is constantly used for the 3rd; as, *Богъ насѣ България*, 'God save Bulgaria.'

The participle in *-ѣ* is also used to express the imperative; as, *избавиѣ го Богъ!* 'God deliver him.' This construction is also found in Russian, as *пошеѣ*, 'be off; ' and in Serbian, as *живио*, 'long live!' It is difficult to explain this form.

The negative imperative can also be expressed by the use of the auxiliary *дѣй*, which here corresponds exactly to the English auxiliary 'do; ' as,—

|                               |   |                |
|-------------------------------|---|----------------|
| <i>Не дѣй писца (sing.)</i>   | } | 'Do not write' |
| <i>Не дѣйте писца (plur.)</i> |   |                |

instead of the forms *пиши* and *пишете*: *писа* is here the verbal root.

The verbal noun ends in *-ие*; as *писаніе*, the act of writing.

The passive voice is expressed by—

- (1) The reflexive—as хвалѣхъ ся, 'I am praised;' <sup>1</sup> or,
- (2) By the past participle passive with the substantive verb—as съмъ битъ, 'I am struck.'

#### IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Of these there are many in Bulgarian, and it is a great characteristic of the Slavonic languages generally to use personal verbs impersonally.

The following are specially noteworthy.

Бѣва, 'it happens.'

Блѣска, 'it lightens.'

|      |   |                    |
|------|---|--------------------|
| Вали | { | дождъ, 'it rains.' |
|      |   | снѣгъ, 'it snows.' |
|      |   | градъ, 'it hails.' |

Гърмі, 'it thunders.'

Загорѣва се, 'it dawns.'

Има, 'there is,' or 'there are,' *il y a*; also  
нѣма, 'there is not.'

The latter comes to be used almost like a mere future; as, Богъ нѣма да ви остави, 'God will never leave you.' We may compare the use of имѣти in O. S. as a future.

Мръква, 'it grows dark.'

Пѣше се, 'they write.'

Трѣба, 'it is necessary.' Cf. Polish *trzeba*.

Плаче ми се, 'I feel inclined to weep.'

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<sup>1</sup> This is most in accordance with the genius of the Slavonic languages.

Спи ми се, 'I am sleepy.' Cf. the Russian.

Бде<sup>1</sup> ми се, 'I want to eat.'

Стѣга, 'it is enough.' Не стѣга товѣ, 'nay, more.'

Cf. Russian мало того.

Струѣва, 'to be worth.' Cf. the lines on the hero  
Hadj Dimitri:—

Но подѣ меня юнакъ лежи

Цѣло царство струѣва.

But beneath me lies a hero

Worth a whole empire.

Конче му струѣва хилѣда, 'His horse cost a thousand  
(piastres).'

Струѣва ми ся, 'it seems to me.'

#### IRREGULAR VERBS.

For the convenience of the student, I have added a list of some of the more common irregular verbs, if the expression may be allowed. They can easily be referred to their proper conjugations.

1. ямѣ, 'to eat.' To the present, already given, may be added the Aor. ядѣхѣ, fut. щѣ ямѣ.

2. Дѣвамѣ, дѣвашѣ, &c. Imp. дѣвахѣ, aor. дѣдохѣ, fut. щѣ дамѣ, 'I will give (once for all);' as, Азѣ щѣ му дамѣ моѣта книга, 'I will give him my book;' щѣ дѣвамѣ, 'I will give (repeatedly).'

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<sup>1</sup> Sometimes written едѣ.

3. Дѣй, дѣйте, are remains of a verb дѣя-, no longer in use, and serve to express the imperative. (See p. 55.)

Емѣ, 'to take' (one of the commonest verbs in Slavonic, but never found in an uncompounded state), 2nd pers. емешь, imperf. ѣмѣхъ, fut. щѣ емѣ, imp. еми. This verb is cognate with the Russian ятъ. It belongs to the 1st Conjug., 5th Group, of the Slavonic verb-system. The nasal labial м has gone into the я of the infinitive, which originally expressed a nasal. The root in O. S. is им (see имати, in the glossary to BULSLAV's *Русская Христоматія*). Some tenses are taken from another aspect (cf. з-имаѣ, з-имаше). Here в has dropped off, as in the commonly occurring aor. зехъ, 'I took,' which should be взехъ. (Cf. в dropping off from сичкий.) It is occasionally preserved, however; thus съгласно съ рѣшение-то взето, 'agreeably with the resolution taken.' We get also the verb приѣмамъ, imp. приѣмни (cf. Russian внемли). VAZOV uses занятъ ('occupied') for the past part. passive, but this looks like a Russism.

Идѣ, 'I come,' идешь, imperf. ѣдихъ, aor. (from the compound доидѣ) додохъ = доидохъ (see *Ballad of the Fair Dragana*); so also доде for дойде. In the same way we have подѣ in Russian for imp. поидѣ; придѣ inf. for прийти, fut. щѣ додѣ, 'I will come;' as Азъ щѣ си додѣ къ петъ часа довѣчера, 'I will come about five o'clock in the evening'—past part. II. дошѣлъ; e.g. дошѣлъ съмъ, 'I have come.' (See Paradigms of Conjugations: 1st Conj., 1st Group.)

The other aspect of this verb is от-ѣвамъ, where the root is и (cf. Latin eo, ire): в is largely employed as a formative of aspects in all the Slavonic languages. The

forms are от-ѣвамъ, отѣвашь, отѣва; imp. отѣвахъ, aor. отѣдохъ, fut. щѣ отѣдѣ, past отишѣлъ, the и in the last being added incorrectly from analogy, as the шелъ, as shown before, is connected with the root ход-. The syllable дѣ is merely added to strengthen the verb, and is the same (as we shall see) in the future of the substantive verb бѣдѣ, 'I shall be.'

Могѣ, 'I can;' можешь. Here the aorist is можахъ, from можа, a new form which has arisen. The imperf. is мѣжѣхъ; there is also past part. II. можалъ; sometimes, however, могълъ.

It will be observed that the т д stems (1st conj., 1st group) drop out т and д before л in the past part. II.; e.g. болъ; so also челъ, 'he read,' for чѣлъ; велъ, 'he led,' for ведлъ, and шелъ, 'he went,' for шѣлъ (cf. Polish *szedł*).

Important verbs also are текѣ, 'to flow,' and рекѣ, 'to speak,' like пекѣ.

### THE VERB *сѣмь*, 'I am.'

#### PRESENT TENSE.

| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. сѣмь          | сѣмѣ           |
| 2. си            | сѣте           |
| 3. е             | сѣхъ           |

#### IMPERFECT.—I was (*eram*).

|             |       |
|-------------|-------|
| бѣхъ (бяхъ) | бѣхмѣ |
| бѣше (бѣ)   | бѣхте |
| бѣше (бѣ)   | бѣххъ |

AORIST.—I was (*fui*).

|                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| бихъ <i>or</i> бидохъ | бихме <i>or</i> бидохме |
| би „ биде             | бихте „ бидохте         |
| би „ биде             | бихж „ бидохж           |

## PERFECT.—I have been.

|                 |          |
|-----------------|----------|
| билъ -а -о съмъ | били сме |
| „ „ си          | „ сте    |
| „ „ е           | „ сж     |

## PLUPERFECT.—I had been.

|                 |            |
|-----------------|------------|
| билъ -а -о бѣхъ | били бѣхме |
| „ „ бѣ          | „ бѣхте    |
| „ „ бѣ          | „ бѣхж     |

## FUTURE.—I shall be.

|                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| щж съмъ <i>or</i> бѣдж   | щемъ сме <i>or</i> бѣдемъ |
| щешъ си <i>or</i> бѣдешъ | щете сте <i>or</i> бѣдете |
| ще е <i>or</i> бѣде      | щжтъ сж <i>or</i> бѣджтъ  |

*or,*

|         |         |
|---------|---------|
| би-щж   | би-щемъ |
| би-щешъ | би-щете |
| би-ще   | би-щжтъ |

## IMPERATIVE.

|      |        |
|------|--------|
| бжди | бждѣте |
|------|--------|

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.—(that) I may be (from other aspect).

|        |        |
|--------|--------|
| бѣвамъ | бѣваме |
| бѣвашъ | бѣвате |
| бѣва   | бѣвать |



IMPERFECT.—(that) I should be (from other aspect).

|        |         |
|--------|---------|
| бѣвахъ | бѣвахме |
| бѣваше | бѣвахте |
| бѣва   | бѣвахъ  |

PLUPERFECT.—(that) I should have been (*fuissem*).

|                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| щехъ да бѣждѣ   | щехме да бѣждемъ |
| щеше да бѣждешъ | щехте да бѣждете |
| щеше да бѣде    | щехъ да бѣждѣтъ  |

## PARTICIPLES.

сѣщій, сѣща, сѣщѣ, 'being.'

бѣвшій, 'having been.'

бѣждщій, 'about to be.'

## PARADIGM OF A COMPLETE VERB.

In order to enable the reader to understand better the compound tenses and their meanings, a paradigm of the complete verb is here given.

Нѣсѣхъ, 'I bear, bring.'

## PRESENT.

|        |        |
|--------|--------|
| нѣсѣхъ | нѣсимъ |
| нѣсишь | нѣсите |
| нѣси   | нѣсятъ |

IMPERFECT.—I was bearing, &amp;c.

|        |         |
|--------|---------|
| нѣсѣхъ | нѣсѣхме |
| нѣсѣше | нѣсѣхте |
| нѣсѣше | нѣсѣхъ  |

AORIST.—I bore, &amp;c.

|        |  |         |
|--------|--|---------|
| нѠсихъ |  | нѠсихме |
| нѠси   |  | нѠсихте |
| нѠси   |  | нѠсихж  |

PERFECT.—I have borne, &amp;c.

|                     |  |            |
|---------------------|--|------------|
| нѠсилъ -ла -ло съмъ |  | нѠсили сме |
| „ „ си              |  | „ сте      |
| „ „ е               |  | „ сж       |

PLUPERFECT.—I had borne, &amp;c.

|                     |  |              |
|---------------------|--|--------------|
| нѠсилъ -ла -ло бѣхъ |  | нѠсили бѣхме |
| „ „ бѣше            |  | „ бѣхте      |
| „ „ бѣше            |  | „ бѣхж       |

or,

|                     |                |            |        |
|---------------------|----------------|------------|--------|
| нѠсилъ -ла -ло съмъ | } билъ -ла -ло | нѠсили сме | } били |
| „ „ си              |                | „ сте      |        |
| „ „ е               |                | „ сж       |        |

FUTURE.—I shall bear.

ще нѠсѣж, or щж нѠсѣж  
 ще нѠсишь, or щешъ нѠсишь  
 ще нѠси  
 ще нѠсимъ, or щемъ нѠсимъ  
 ще or щете нѠсите  
 ще or щжтъ нѠсятъ

|           |  |           |
|-----------|--|-----------|
| нѠси щж   |  | нѠси щемъ |
| нѠси щешъ |  | нѠси щете |
| нѠси ще   |  | нѠси щжтъ |

FUTURE PERFECT.—I shall have borne.

|                          |   |                |
|--------------------------|---|----------------|
| ще съм, <i>от</i> бѣдж   | } | носилъ -ла -ло |
| ще си, <i>от</i> бѣдешъ  |   |                |
| ще е, <i>от</i> бѣде     |   |                |
| ще сме, <i>от</i> бѣдемъ | } | носили         |
| ще сме, <i>от</i> бѣдете |   |                |
| ще сж, <i>от</i> бѣджтъ  |   |                |

IMPERATIVE.

носи  
 да *от* нека носи  
 да *от* нека носимъ  
 носѣте  
 да *от* нека носѣтъ

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.—(that) I may bear (from other aspect)

|         |         |
|---------|---------|
| носвамъ | носваме |
| носваше | носвате |
| носва   | носвѣтъ |

IMPERFECT.—(that) I should bear (from other aspect).

|         |          |
|---------|----------|
| носвахъ | носвахме |
| носваше | носвахте |
| носваше | носвахж  |

PLUPERFECT.—(that) I should have borne (*tulisset*)

|                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| носилъ -ла -ло бихъ | носили бихме |
| „ „ би              | „ бихте      |
| „ „ би              | „ бихж       |

## THE PARTICIPLES.

As we have already shown, the Bulgarian language is very poor in participles.

## ACTIVE.

*a.* The present. This is entirely lost: we have explained how it is supplied.

*β.* The past participle in -въ: this also is gone.

*γ.* The past participle in -лъ, which can also be used adjectively. Thus *капнали-тъ листа*.

## PASSIVE.

*a.* The present. This is almost entirely gone, as is the case in Polish and Malo-Russian. There are, however, a few survivals, such as *видимъ*, -има, -имо, 'seen;' *говоримъ*, -има, -имо, 'spoken;' *измѣняемъ*, -яема, -яемо, 'exchanged;' *нарицаемъ*, -яема, -яемо, 'called,' &c.

*β.* The past. This has survived, both in an indefinite and definite form, as *носенъ*, *носѣний*; but the consciousness that the termination -ий represents an article is quite lost, and we find the article suffixed; as *носѣн-нийтъ*, 'he who has been brought.'

## II. UNINFLECTED PARTS OF SPEECH.

## ADVERBS.

Adverbs formed from adjectives admit of degrees of comparison. The positive generally ends in -о; as

достойно, 'worthily.' Before this form по- is put for the comparative, and най- for the superlative; as по-достойно, 'more worthily,' най-достойно, 'most worthily.' To these may be added по́вече, or по́вече, and по́мно́го, 'more,' по ма́лко, 'fewer.'<sup>1</sup>

Some adverbs formed from adjectives end in -ски : as Български, 'in the Bulgarian fashion'; also with по, as, говорите ли по български? 'Do you speak Bulgarian?'

Besides these there are adverbs of—

(a) Quality or manner :—ка́къ, 'how;' тѣй,<sup>2</sup> 'so;' и́накъ, и́наче, 'otherwise;' ка́къ-го́дѣ, 'however;' скóро, 'quickly;' на́рочно, 'on purpose;' напýстно, 'in vain;' на явѣ, 'openly' (cf. Russian на явѣ); на о́паки, 'on the contrary.'

(b) Time :—ни́нѣ, сега́, 'now;' прѣ́дѣ, 'before;' подѣ́ръ, по́слѣ, 'after;' днесъ, 'to-day;' вче́ра, 'yesterday;' за́вче́ра, 'the day before yesterday;' у́трѣ, 'to-morrow;' де́нѣ, 'by day;' но́щѣ, но́щемъ, 'by night;' по́шесъ, 'last night.' The suffix -с, in днесъ and но́шесъ may be compared with the Serbian form летос, 'this summer.'

(c) Place :—гдѣ́, 'where,' frequently дѣ́; ту́къ, ту́ка, 'here;' тамъ́, 'there;' на да́леко, 'afar;' о́тъ гдѣ́-то и да́ било, 'wherever it happened;' о́коло, 'about;' по-сре́дѣ, 'in the midst.'

(d) Quantity :—ко́лко? 'how much?' ко́лко-пѣ́ти? 'how many times?' мно́го, 'much;' ма́лко, 'a little;' доста́, 'enough;' весе́ма, твѣ́дѣ́, 'very;' рѣ́дко, 'rarely;' ни́една́къ, 'not once.'

<sup>1</sup> The use of this prefix по is developing itself greatly in Russian.

<sup>2</sup> Also written тѣй.

(e) Affirmation and negation :—нѣ, не, 'no ;' почти, 'almost ;' никакъ, 'by no means.'

Two negatives in Bulgarian do not make an affirmative.

Bulgarian has, in common with the other Slavonic languages, the idiom of adding не to an adjective and reversing its meaning ; thus, невеселъ, 'not cheerful, melancholy' (cf. the Greek idiom *εὐσχημόνων γυναικῶν οὐκ ὀλνγαί*). Interrogative adverbs ; as какъ, 'how ?' колко, 'how much ?' кѣдѣ, 'whither.'

As in most languages, many adverbs are in reality cases of nouns ; as, тихо́мъ, 'quietly ;' бѣжешко́мъ, 'by way of flight.' These have been shown (on p. 37) to be often used to express the present participle active, which is wanting. (Cf. also мѣгомъ, 'for a moment,' from мигъ.)

We often find in Bulgarian a preposition used with an adverb, as in English and other languages ; as, Отъ гдѣ се купили това ? 'From whence have you brought this ?' Отъ кога ? 'Since when ?' До кога, 'Till when ?' Отъ давна, 'Long since ;' Азъ съмъ вече отъ давна готовъ, 'I have long since been ready !' За кѣдѣ, 'From whither ?' До тука, 'Up to this place !' До вечеръ, 'This evening.'

The preposition на, as in Russian, forms a great number of adverbs :—Той си отиде на право (отъ право) у дома, 'He went straight to the house ;' наистина, 'truly ;' наскоро, 'soon ;' на кратко, 'briefly ;' насънъ, 'in a dream ;' на кѣпове, 'in a heap.'

Several adverbs have two forms ; as, добро́ and добръ́, 'well ;' зло́ and злѣ́, 'badly ;' бързо́ and бърже́, 'quickly.'

## PREPOSITIONS.

The prepositions in Bulgarian, as a rule, take the accusative case, of which we must remember that there is very rarely an independent form, owing to the language having lost so many of its inflexions. It is, therefore, deprived of the precision which its sister languages possess; take, for instance, Russian and Polish.

There are, however, a few prepositions which, when they go with pronouns, take the dative: such are *около*, 'about;' *срѣща*, 'opposite to;' *пoмeждy*, 'between;' *отзадъ*, 'behind;' *на предъ*, 'before;' *върху*, 'upon;' *съ*, 'with;'—as *на срѣща ви*, 'opposite to you;' *пo-мeждy си*, 'among themselves.'

The following are the chief prepositions:—

*Безъ*, 'without;' *безъ мене*, 'without me.'

*Въ* (also *въвъ*), 'in;' as *въ градъ*, 'in the city.'

*Възъ*, 'by the side of;' as—

*Като сѣ отъ сънъ съ бѣди*

*Възъ нея сѣдѣтъ три момѣ.*

When she woke up from sleep

Three girls are sitting by her.

*До*, 'till, extending to;' as, *отъ главá та до крака́*, 'from head to foot.'

*За*, 'for;' as, *Трѣгнемъ за Пловдивъ*, 'We start for Philippopolis;' *Граммати́ка за български я́зикъ*, 'a grammar of the Bulgarian language;' *Въ Българі́я мнѣго ма́лко се зна́е за Миклоши́ча*, 'In Bulgaria very little

is known about Miklosich;’ Легенда-та за Алхамбрийската рѳза, ‘The legend concerning the Rose of the Alhambra.’

Idiomatic uses are—

Ожени за женá, ‘he married the woman;’ Забрави за менъ, ‘Forget me’—with the idea of putting behind one and thus forgetting, according to a meaning of за in O. S.

Задъ, ‘behind;’ as задъ вратá-та, ‘behind the door.’

Изъ, ‘out of;’ as, Азъ извадихъ изъ пáзухата, ‘I took out of my girdle, or pocket;’ but often used merely with the sense of ‘in;’ as изъ ýлици-тѣ, ‘in the streets.’

Къмъ, ‘to;’ as къмъ поетъ, ‘to the poet,’ the title of a poem by VAZOV; къмъ началническата стая, ‘to the governor’s room.’ In the same way also кждъ is used, rather in the sense of ‘direction,’ but it is more often used as an adverb; as, Кждъ е братъ ти, ‘Where is thy brother,’ in the *Ballad of the Fair Dragana*.

Междý, ‘between,’ also with по, *vide supra*.

На, ‘on,’ or ‘at;’ as, Азъ съмъ на вашитѣ заповѣди, ‘I am at your orders;’ Рýси идатъ на борбáта, ‘the Russians come to the struggle.’

Надъ, ‘over, upon;’ e.g.,—

Ей орела пакъ хвърчи  
Надъ сразенитѣ тирани.

Her eagle again hovers  
Over the astounded tyrants!



Намѣсто, 'instead;' as, намѣсто краля-тъ, 'in the place of the king.'

О, 'on, about;' as, една бѣбичка опрѣна о зида, 'an old woman leaning against the wall.'

Около, 'about,' takes the dative with a pronoun.

Освѣнъ, 'besides;' as, освѣнъ столъ билá постѣлка, 'besides the table there was a bed.'

Отъ, 'out of, from;' as отъ дръга странá, 'on the other hand' (lit. 'from the other side'). Отъ is frequently used like the English 'of;' as нýжда отъ почýвка, 'need of rest.' It is also used after comparatives; as, Азъ съмъ по-якъ отъ него, 'I am stronger than he.'

По, 'upon, for;' as по ходатáйството на а́нглийский и а́мерикáнский послáнници, 'in consequence of the intercession of the English and American ambassadors.' По слугá-та, 'by the instrumentality of the servant.' The idea of occasionally coming seems to underlie the expression, as in the Russian путешествовалъ по Россíи. По три, 'three apiece;' по íме, 'by name;' по менъ похóдилъ, 'thou hast gone about me in different places.' (See the "Ballad of Liben.")

Подъ, 'under;' as, подъ иго-то, 'under the yoke.'

Подъръ and слѣдъ, 'after' (from диря, 'a track;' hence 'in the track of;' cf. also Russian слѣдъ, 'a track'); as, Подъръ това свое заявлѣние, 'after that announcement of his;' слѣдъ плáдне, 'after midday.'

Покрáй, 'along by the side of;' as, покрáй Дýнавъ-тъ, 'by the side of the Danube.'

При, 'at;' as, Азъ пýстнѣхъ не-усѣно при кракáта си

сгнѣтата книжка, 'I threw down at my feet unobserved the folded-up letter.'

Противъ, 'against;' as, походъ противъ Търци, 'the expedition against the Turks.'

Прѣди, прѣдъ, 'before;' as, Открий прѣдъ тихъ молитвата ми тайна, 'Reveal before these men my secret prayer.'

Прѣзъ, 'through;' as, прѣзъ възрождѣние то на България, 'during the regeneration of Bulgaria.'

Черезъ (чрезъ), 'through;' as, чрезъ него много страдахъ, 'through him I suffered a great deal.'

Спорѣдъ, 'according to;' as, спорѣдъ наставлѣния на мудрецъ-тъ, 'according to the precepts of the philosopher.'

Средъ (also всредъ), 'in the midst;' as, средъ тѣ ужасни борби, 'amidst these frightful struggles.'

Срѣща, 'opposite;' as, срѣща домъ на послѣдникъ-тъ, 'opposite the ambassador's house.'

Съ, 'with' (also съсъ, which occurs in O. S.); as, съ ссѣдовѣтъ за ѣденіе, 'with the plates and dishes for eating;'

Нештъ съсъ мрѣтвий да раздѣлямъ ази,  
Любѣвница —

'I do not wish to share a sweetheart with a dead man.'

У, 'at, in;' as, Азъ бръщахъ всякой день у домѣ вѣстникъ-тъ, 'I send back the newspaper every day to my house.'

There are also double prepositions, as in all the Slavonic languages; as, изъ-подъ стола, 'from under the table.'

## CONJUNCTIONS.

Като́, кога́, 'as.'  
ка́то́ че, 'as if.'  
и, 'and.'  
или́, 'or.'  
сѣщо́ той, 'even so.'  
ни-ни, 'neither, nor.'  
а, 'but.'  
но, 'but.'  
напро́тивъ, 'on the contrary.'  
оба́че, 'notwithstanding.'  
защо́то, поне́же, 'because.'  
и той, 'and so.'  
споре́дъ това́, 'in consequence.'  
а́ко ли, 'if.'  
а́ко би то, 'in case that.'  
при́ всичкото́ туй, 'for all that.'  
ко́лкото, то́лкози, 'however.'

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## INTERJECTIONS.

горко́, 'woe!'  
а, an exclamation put after nouns in the vocative.  
уви́, 'alas!'  
хайде́ (Turkish), 'come on!' &c.

Many of these are merely onomatopœic.

### PART III. SYNTAX.

THE CONCORDS are the same as in most languages, but owing to the loss of its inflexions many rules which hold good in other Slavonic languages have no force in Bulgarian; for example, the apocopated form of the adjective in the predicate.

Two or more singular nouns take the adjective or participle in the plural; thus, *Английска-та и Француска-та флоты излѣзли въ Средиземно Море*, 'The English and French fleets have gone into the Mediterranean.'

The use of -a after numerals has been already mentioned. We have spoken of -ъ or -ь in the case of animate things, especially after *петъ* and the following numerals; as, *дѣсѣтъ душъ прѣсяци*, 'five beggars.' Here the *ь* is undoubtedly a relic of the old genitive plural which in Russian and other Slavonic languages goes after these numerals.

We frequently have with verbs a cognate case, as in Latin *vivere vitam*. Thus Dozon (p. 15),—

Не се заврѣщамъ у домá  
обѣда да си обѣдвамъ,

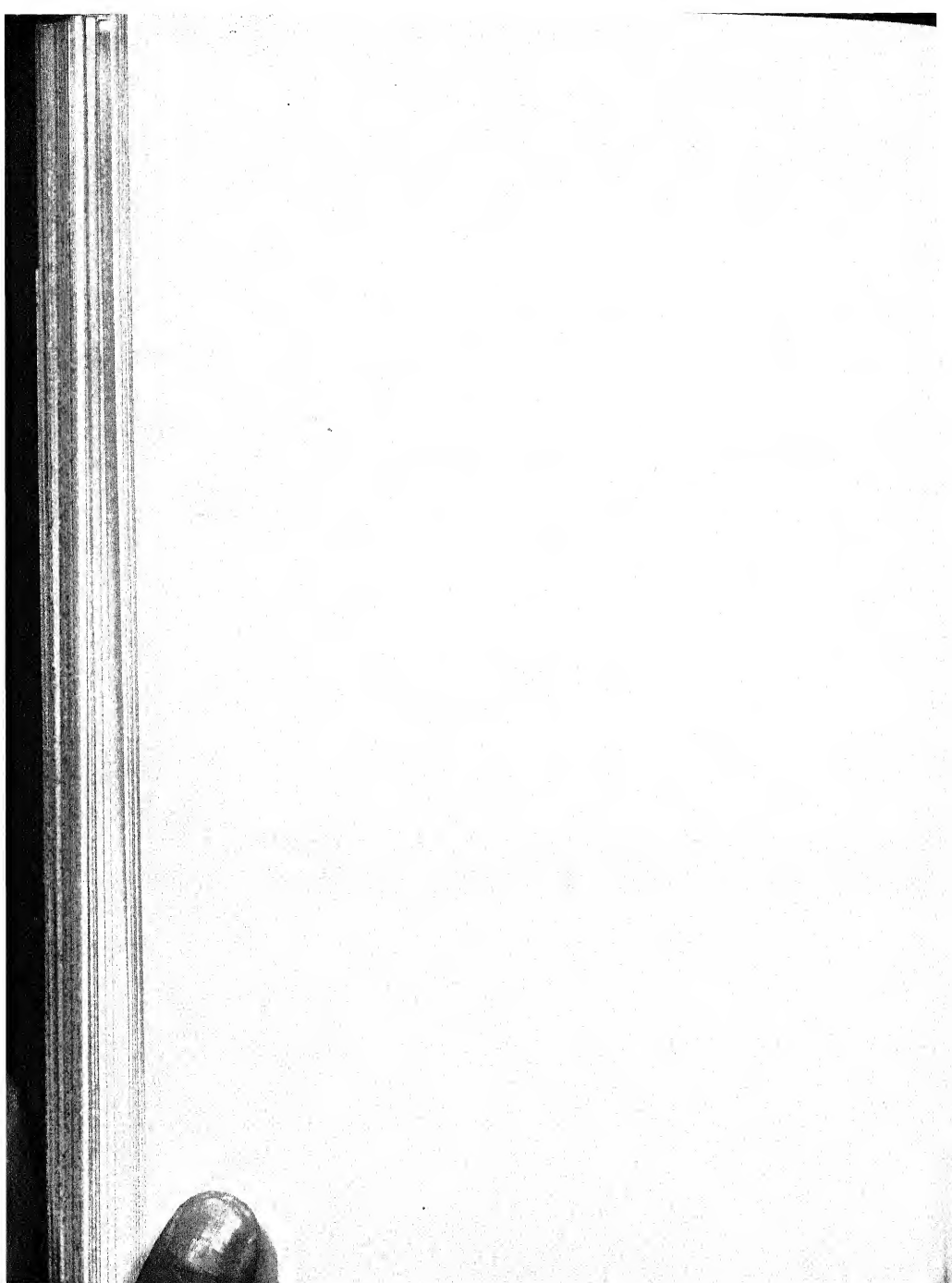
пладнина да си пладнувамъ  
вечеря да си вечерямъ.

I shall not return to the house  
To have a breakfast,  
To have a dinner,  
To have a supper.

Пладнина, the meal at noon (cf. our word 'meal,' same as German *mahl*, lit. time when meal is taken).

Purpose is expressed by да and че.

The order of words in the Bulgarian sentence will be best learned by reading Bulgarian prose.



## SHORT READING LESSONS.

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### THE CRUELITIES OF THE TURKS.

Прѣзь гробзници лѣтни денѣ въ хилѣда и осемстѣити и седемдесѣтъ и шѣста годѣна въ Батѣкъ, Копрѣвщица, Клисура и Панагюрище, извършенитѣ зѣирства отъ Черкѣзитѣ, Арнаутиѣ, и рѣзни други турски плѣчища, въ особѣнности пролѣтата кръвъ на хилѣди, жени и кърмѣчета дѣца развълнувахъ и сѣматѣ турска-приѣтелка, Англия, за това и сѣматѣта безъ да протестѣира приѣ обявѣната войнѣ отъ Руситѣ на Турцитѣ.

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### THE BROTHERS MILADINOV.

Междѣ малѣинѣта знаменѣти дѣйци, които е дѣла Македонѣя прѣзь възраждѣниѣто на бѣлгарскѣи нарѣдѣ, сж и брѣта Миладиновци<sup>1</sup> (Димѣтриѣ и Кѣнстантинѣ), двѣма благородни сѣнове на многострадалната земѣ, издѣхнали въ турскитѣ тѣмници, жѣртва на свѣята прѣданность и любовь кѣмъ отѣчество. Тѣмъ отѣчество дѣлжи пѣрвото разбужданѣе на бѣлгарскѣи духъ у македонскитѣ ни брѣта а литературѣа ни многоцѣнно скрѣвище; сбѣрникѣтъ на народни-тѣ пѣсни. Трагѣческата имъ смѣртъ дѣйде да увеличи свѣтликѣтъ който врѣмето хвѣрѣа върхѣу ѣмето имѣ.

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<sup>1</sup> A plural form sometimes used in proper names.

## WHERE IS BULGARIA?

Питатъ-ли ме дѣ зорѣта  
 Ме ѿ огрѣла пѣрвий пжтъ,  
 Питатъ-ли ме дѣ и земѣта  
 Що най любѣж на свѣтътъ?

Тѣмо, азъ щж-отговѣри,  
 Дѣ се бѣлий Дѣнавѣ лѣй.  
 Дѣ отъ ѿстокъ Чѣрно Мѣре<sup>1</sup>  
 Се бунтѣва и свѣтъѣи :

Тѣмо, дѣ се възвишѣва  
 Гѣрда Стѣра Планинѣ,  
 Дѣ Марѣца тѣхо шѣва  
 Изъ Тракийска равнинѣ !

Тамъ, дѣ днесъ е зла невѣля  
 Дѣ нарѣда ѿ мжпенѣкъ.  
 Дѣто плѣчатъ и се мѣлятъ.  
 Сѣ на сжщнѣтъ язѣкъ.

Тамъ родѣнъ сжмъ ! Тамъ дѣдѣи ми  
 Днесъ почѣватъ подѣ землѣ,<sup>2</sup>  
 Тамъ гѣрмѣло тѣхно ѿме  
 Въ миръ и въ брѣннитѣ полѣ.

До вершинитѣ Карпѣтски  
 Е стигѣла тѣхна властъ,  
 И стѣнитѣ Цариградски  
 Треперѣли сж тогѣсъ.

---

<sup>1</sup> Frequently морѣ.

<sup>2</sup> It will be observed that Vazov uses both forms, землѣ and земѣ.



Видѣте Търновъ и Прѣслава,  
 Тѣе жѣлни съспинѣ:  
 На прѣминалата слава  
 Паметници сж онѣ.

Българіо драга, мѣла,  
 Землі пына съ добрянѣ,  
 Землі що ме си кърміла  
 Моятъ поклонъ приемнѣ!

Ако и да сжмъ далече,  
 Азъ отъ тебе, Рай-Земя  
 Ала никакъ туй не прѣче,  
 Ти да мѣ сѣ въ ума.<sup>1</sup>

Любя твоитѣ Балкани  
 Твоитѣ рѣки и гори,  
 Твоитѣ веселѣ поляни,  
 Дѣ Богъ сѣчко наспори;

Твоитѣ мжки и страданѣя,  
 Твоита сѣавна старина,  
 Твоитѣ въспоминанѣя  
 Твоита свѣтла бждинѣ.

Дѣто ази и да траѣж  
 За тебъ мѣсѣж и горѣ;  
 Въ тебъ родѣхъ се и желѣж  
 Въ тебъ свободенъ да умрѣ.

И. Вазовъ.

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<sup>1</sup> 'Thou art to me altogether in the mind': ума = умъ-тъ.

## THE LETTER.

Моментътъ бѣ критический. Азъ тѣй линѣхъ да добѣя нѣкое съобщение отъ дома, щото рѣшихъ да испратя по слугата пригѣтвената вече записка, дори и съ рискъ да я видѣ въ рѣцѣтъ на властѣта и да си навлекѣ, ако не друго наказаніе, то по-строго ограничѣние и запрещѣние на вѣстници. Нѣ тѣй като жандармътъ не си отваждаше очитѣ отъ насъ, азъ прибѣгнхъ до една хитростъ. Помѣлихъ него да сберѣ ссждовѣтъ. Направихъ това съ тонъ, като че ѣскахъ нарочно той да извърши тѣя работа за да се увѣри, че тѣя ссждовѣ не криехъ никакво съобщение отъ мене. Той се наведѣ да ги сѣбра. Азъ извадихъ изъ пазухата си записката, която бѣше сгѣнѣта, та не прѣдставляше форма по-голяма отъ онаѣ на една обикновѣнна пощенска марка,<sup>1</sup> поглѣднхъ въ очитѣ слугата и глѣдишкомъ му привлѣкохъ поглѣда къмъ това, що държехъ въ рѣката. Слугата ми бѣше момѣкъ вѣренъ и събѣденъ. Той се сѣти и азъ незагѣбихъ врѣме. Приблѣжихъ се до ссждовѣтъ, и въ мигъ-тъ, когато жандарминътъ свърши сѣбраніето и се исправяше, та не глѣдаше вече долу, азъ пустихъ неусѣтно при краката си сгѣнѣтата книжка. Слугата се наведѣ да зѣме ссждовѣтъ, и съ тѣхъ заедно грабнѣ, като непотрѣбенъ сметъ, и книжката. Жандарминътъ се не сѣти. Азъ отдѣхнѣхъ. Бѣхъ увѣренъ, че съобщѣнието ми щѣше да стѣгне назначѣнието си.

И. Е. Гешовъ.

<sup>1</sup> A postage-stamp.

THE CURIOSITY AT THE CONVENT.

Госпoжа Хаджи Ровбама бѣше тѣя дни ядосана отъ пущаніето на дoктора Сoколова, oпaсния<sup>1</sup> врагъ на мeтoхa. Тя зловствуваше тaйнo и се учудваше кой му e пoмoгнaлъ? Кой ~~и~~ лиши отъ удовoлствіето да слyшa всѣки день, a и сaмa да тѣчe, нoви истoрии по сждбaтa му. Та тoвa бѣше цѣлo безoбpaзие! отъ чeтири пeтъ дeнa тя имаше безстѣнница, пoкoй не дoсѣгаше клeпкитѣ ѳ. Тя си всѣкакъ бияше умa да oтгaдaе; защo дoктoрътъ не щялъ<sup>2</sup> да oбaди на бeя, дѣ e билъ по три чacтъ<sup>3</sup> прѣзъ oнaя знаменитa нoщъ, кoгaтo гo запрѣхъ; и пoслѣ, кой пoдмѣни вѣстницитѣ?

— Най-пocлѣ свѣтлa мисль oгрѣ умa ѳ, и тoвa бѣше кoгa чeтѣше навѣчеркaтa си. Тя исплѣска рaдoстнo съ ржцѣ, кaтo Архимeдa, кoгa oткpилъ вeлѣкния си физически закoнъ. Излѣзе на внѣз и oтѣде при гoспoжa Сeрaфѣмa, съблѣчeнa вeчe, и ѳ кaзa съ paстрeпeрaнъ глacъ:—

— Сeстрo, ти знaєшъ ли дѣ e билъ прѣзъ oнaя нoщъ дoктoрътъ, кoгaтo не щялъ да oбaди на бeя?

Гoспoжa Сeрaфѣмa нaпрeгнѣ ушѳ.

— При бeювѣцaтa, мaрѳ! Мѣгaръ тѣй, Хaджѣйкe?

— Aми тaмъ, Сeрaфѣмo, зaтoвa не щя да кaжe, лyдъ ли e?

— Свѣтa Бoгoрoдѣчкe, и азъ да ce не yсѣтѣжъ пo-рaнo, кaзвaшe Хaджи Рoвбaмa прѣдъ кyнoстaсa и ce кp'cтѣшe.

<sup>1</sup> опасный-тъ.

<sup>2</sup> Observe variation in spelling.

<sup>3</sup> We should have expected три часа.

— Ами ти знаеш ли кой пѹстѣж докторъ?  
 — Кой, сестро Хаджійке? попита госпожа Серафѣма?  
 — Марѣ, онаѣ, марѣ! — пакъ беювица.  
 — Що дѹмашъ, Хаджійке?  
 — Бѹже, свѣта Богородѣчке? кждѣ ми бѣше пѹстиятъ умъ! Подѣръ като излѣ възнѣнѣята на дѹшата си, госпожа Хаджѣ Ровѹбама си отѣде, дочѣте павѣчерката си и лѣгна съ улѣкнала дѹшѣ.

На зѣранѣта вѣче цѣлиятъ мѣтохъ бѣше зѣнятъ съ единѣ и сжщѣ разговорѣ. Истѹрията за докторъ и беювицата рѣстѣше и зѣмаше застрашѣтелни размѣри.<sup>1</sup>

При чувѣнието ѣ всѣка пѣташе. . .

— Ами кой наѹчилъ товѣ?

— Марѣ, госпожа Хаджѣ Ровѹбама.

Товѣ ѣме обезоржѣваше всѣчкитѣ Тѹмовци. И всѣчки се затѣкоха при Хаджѣ Ровѹбама, за по-лакоми подрѹбности. Подѣръ два часа мѣлвата бѣше обиколѣла цѣлия градъ. Но всѣка новина, и найлюбопѣтната, въ три дни остарѣва. Трѣбваше нѹва хранѣ за общинѣта, коѣто хвѣнж да се прозѣва. Появлѣнието въ града<sup>2</sup> Крѣличѣтъ, коѹто никѹй почти не познаваше, изново дѣде оживлѣние на мѣтоха и той зашѹмѣ. Кѹй е? отъ дѣ е? Защо е дошѣлъ? Какѣвъ е? Никѹй не зѣнаше. Спѹспжжж се изъ града найлюбопѣтнитѣ. Но съ исклѹчѣние на ѣмето, свѣдѣния противорѣчиви донѣсохж.

И. Вазѹвъ.

<sup>1</sup> Acquired terrible dimensions.

<sup>2</sup> градъ-тъ.

## THE JANISSARY AND THE FAIR DRAGANA.

Разбѣга<sup>1</sup> сж е Влѣшка-та земѣ,  
 Влѣшка-та земѣ и Богдѣнска,  
 И Богдѣнска-та, сѣчка-та Добрѣжа  
 Кой гѣре хѣди, кой дѣлу бѣга.  
 Отъ лѣти Тѣрци, стрѣшни Маджѣри,  
 Стѣри сечѣха,<sup>2</sup> млѣди рѣбѣха.  
 Млѣди дѣвѣйки ѣтѣоръ зѣмаха,  
 Та ги прѣвѣха млѣди робѣни;  
 И млѣди мѣмѣца ѣтѣоръ зѣмаха,  
 Та ги прѣвѣха се Яничѣре,  
 Дѣ-то минѣватъ сѣла-та горѣтъ  
 Хорѣ-та рѣбатъ, сѣла-та горѣтъ.  
 Прѣминѣле сж бѣли-а<sup>3</sup> Дѣнавъ,  
 Нарѣдѣха сж край Етрополе,  
 Распрѣстрѣниха сѣни шѣтѣре,  
 На рѣвно полѣ дѣлѣа дѣлѣха  
 Млѣди дѣвѣйки и млѣди мѣмѣца  
 Кѣмѣ пѣднаха по дѣве, и по трѣ,  
 На млѣдъ Яничѣръ сж е пѣднала.  
 Сѣтъ еднѣ мѣма рѣуса Драгѣна,  
 Па ѣж заведѣ подъ бѣли чѣджѣръ,  
 Кѣга е бѣло вѣчѣр-та кѣсно,  
 Млѣди Яничѣръ на двѣръ сѣдѣше,

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<sup>1</sup> Observe constant confusion between ѣ and е.

<sup>2</sup> а for ж.

<sup>3</sup> бѣлий-тѣ.

Погледна долу, погледна горе,  
 Изъ чёрна земѣ синъ огнь горѣ,  
 Изъ синю небѣ кървавъ<sup>1</sup> джжъ<sup>2</sup> вали  
 Млади Яничаръ сж е уплашилъ  
 Та поизвика руса Драгана,  
 И на Драгана жално думаше:  
 'Мори Драгано, моя робиньо!  
 Що ще та питамъ право да кажишъ,  
 Имашъ ли братецъ, имашъ ли сестра,  
 Имашъ ли баща, имашъ ли майка?'  
 А Драгана му со гласъ продума:  
 'Имамъ си баща, имамъ си майка,  
 Имамъ си братецъ, имамъ си сестра?'  
 'Кжде е братъ ти, а той ли е поробенъ?'  
 Драгана му жално отговоря.  
 'Когѣ додохѣ въ Влашки-та земѣ,  
 Турци избиха млади Българи;  
 И братъ ми бѣше во тѣя войска;  
 А сегѣ тридесѣтъ години  
 Ка сжмъ<sup>3</sup> азъ братецъ не видѣла?'  
 'Мори Драгано, моя робиню,  
 Ако го видишъ, познавашъ ли го.'  
 'Я да го видамъ, си го познавамъ  
 По клѣта главѣ, по ѣдри гърди,'  
 А Яничаръ Драгана питаше

<sup>1</sup> кървавъ.<sup>2</sup> джждъ.<sup>3</sup> More often съмъ.

‘Що има на брѣтина главѣ?’  
 ‘Братъ ми има отъ сабя бѣлекъ  
 Че е посѣченъ на люта войскѣ.’  
 А Яничѣринъ Драгана пита,  
 ‘Що има братъ ти на ѣдри гждри?’  
 ‘Братъ ми си има на гждри<sup>1</sup> бѣдекъ.’  
 Со стрелѣ рѣненъ во люта войскѣ :  
 Па раствѣри Яничѣръ гждри-те  
 Бѣли-те гждри, клѣта-та косѣ.  
 А на Драгана жално дѣмаше.  
 ‘Я станѣ, сестрѣ, домѣ да ѣдемъ,  
 Домѣ да ѣдемъ, мама да видѣмъ.’

Български Нарѣдни Пѣсни собрани одъ Братѣя Милановци.

FAREWELL!

(Романсъ.)

Прости! Въ моята родина,  
 И тамъ е хубавъ божий день,  
 Желѣѣ тамъ азъ да почѣнѣ;  
 А ти . . . ти забравѣ за менѣ.<sup>2</sup>  
 Иди! живѣтъ тебѣ чака, радѣсть  
 За мене зѣе грѣбъ студѣнъ;  
 Дѣйде край на слѣмѣна младѣсть  
 На вѣки забравѣ за менѣ.

<sup>1</sup> Observe the metathesis in this word.

<sup>2</sup> мене.

Сѣрдце пла́мтешо ще угасне,  
 Ще ста́не всѣ́чко прахъ и тѣ́нь,  
 И гробѣ́тъ въ бу́ренъ ще за ра́стне  
 Защо́ да спом́няшъ ти за менъ?

Сестри́ца нѣ́ма да спохобѣ́да  
 Сира́шкий гробѣ́тъ осамотѣ́нь,  
 Ни ма́йка клѣ́та ще дохобѣ́да  
 Двѣ́ сълзи да пролѣ́й надъ менъ.

И плачъ не ще да наруша́ва  
 Гробовни́й сънъ и миръ свеще́нь . .  
 Що́ само тебе да смуща́ва  
 Невесе́ль спо́менъ зара́дъ менъ? . .

К. Христовъ  
 (Български Прѣгледъ).

#### AMONG THE TRANSYLVANIAN BULGARIANS.

Слѣ́дъ като́ пу́стнѣ́ чѣ́рква, разпѣ́твахъ, да ли нѣ́ма  
 ста́ри хора́ да помни́тъ нѣ́що отъ бѣ́лгарски езѣ́къ или  
 да зна́тъ наизу́стъ нѣ́кой пѣ́сни, и узна́хъ, че жена́та  
 на поко́йная канто́ръ Пе́търъ Бла́снусъ, по́ име́ Ми́на,  
 сегѣ́ вече́ бли́зу на деведесе́тъ<sup>1</sup> годи́ни, зна́ела мно́го пѣ́сни.  
 Тя бѣ́ла нѣ́кога́ прочу́та пѣ́вица въ чѣ́рква и се отлича́вала  
 съ извъ́рѣдна да́рба да по́мни. Тя бѣ́ла е́динствената  
 отъ ста́ритѣ́ жени́, ко́ято наизу́стъ зна́ела мно́го бѣ́лгарски  
 пѣ́сни и изрече́ния. Щомъ узна́хъ това́, ако и да бѣ́ше

<sup>1</sup> деведесетъ.



вече късно<sup>1</sup> и време да тръгнемъ за Блазendorff, отидохъ заедно съ проф. Уйлаканъ и Данилъ Секели да се увѣримъ лично за това. Като влѣзохме въ двора, въ който мигомъ се набра отъ сжсѣднитѣ дворове любопитна младежъ, посрещна ми дъщерята на Мина Бласиусъ, сама вече 70 годишна жена. Попитахме за майка ѝ, а тя въ отговоръ ни посочи една бабичка, седнала въ двора подъ кѣшната стрѣха, опрѣна о зида. Отидохме при нея. Тя не само че слабо вижда, но и слабо дочува. Като ѝ се каза, че дошелъ отъ далечна страна единъ господи́нъ, който желае да чуе нѣщо отъ нейнитѣ български молитви, тя се смутѣ, но слѣдъ малко, като ѝ се обясни, че то ще се напише въ книга, съгласи се да каже, каквото знае. Попитахъ я, много ли молитви знае, и тя отговори: 'много' колко? попитахъ пакъ. 'Могъ нѣколко часа наредъ да казвамъ,' отговори тя простодушно. Изнесохъ една скамейка и ние седнахме срѣщу старата, излѣзохъ и спакитъ — все стари жени, па безброй челядь отъ тѣхната кѣша и съсѣдитѣ.<sup>2</sup> Гласно се шепнише на около ми като се споменувахе често думата, 'Болгария' Държахъ тетрадката въ рѣка и чакахъ, а старата все стѣсняваше и найсетнѣ каза, да я пѣтамъ, отъ коя ѣсамъ. Напосѣки рекохъ, знае ли да каже 'наш баша,'<sup>3</sup> и тя веднѣга го изказа на единъ замахъ, безъ спиръ. Сегѣ ѝ рекохъ, да го повтори по-лека, каквото господи́нъ профѣссоръ да може да запише.

А. Милетичъ.

<sup>1</sup> 'As soon as I ascertained this, although it was very late.'

<sup>2</sup> Written сжсѣднитѣ a few lines above.

<sup>3</sup> Sic in orig.

THE FAREWELL OF LIBEN.<sup>1</sup>

Провѣкнѣхъ са Лѣбен юнакъ  
 На връхъ, на Стара Плапина,  
 Лѣбен са с горѣ прощава,  
 На горѣ и водѣ думаше:  
 Горѣ ле, горѣ ти зелѣна,  
 И ти ле водѣ студѣна,  
 Знаеш ли, горѣ, помниш ли,  
 Кѣлко съм' по теб' похѣдилъ.  
 Млади съм момци повѣдилъ.  
 Чѣрвен съм прѣпорец понѣсилъ,  
 Многѣ съм майки разплакал,  
 Многѣ невѣсти разѣмилъ,  
 Повѣче дрѣбни сираци оставилъ  
 Да плачѣжтъ, горѣ, да ми кѣлнжтъ?  
 Простѣ ми, горѣ, простѣ!  
 Че щѣ домѣ да си ѣдѣжъ.<sup>2</sup>  
 Мама да ма погоди,  
 Погоди ѣѣще ожѣни  
 За поповѣ-то момѣче,  
 Попѣво поп-Никѣлово  
 Горѣ никѣму не дѣма

<sup>1</sup> Observe the strange orthography of this piece, especially the omission of ѣ and ѣ at the end of words.

<sup>2</sup> 'For I wish to go home.' We see this idiom in Russian in such expressions as *сошлись*.

Я Либѣну горá продума :  
Либѣне войвóдо, войвóдо,  
Дóста си по мен' похóдил  
Отбор-юнаци повóдил,  
Чѣрвен прѣпорец понóсил  
По врѣх, по Старá Планина,  
По хладни сѣнки дебѣли,  
По рóсни трѣви зелѣни  
Мнóго си мáйки разплáкал  
Мнóго си невѣсти раздóмил,  
Повѣче дрѣвни сирачѣта оста́вил,  
Да плачѣжт, Либѣне, да кѣлнжт  
Мѣне, войвóдо, зáрад тебе.  
До сегá, Либѣне войвóдо,  
Тебѣ бѣ мáйка Стáра Планина,  
Я либе ти горá зелѣна  
С кичѣсти шѹми премѣнѣна,  
С сладък вѣтрец разхладѣна ;  
Тебе трѣва постѣлаше,  
С гóрски листá покрѣваше,  
Бѣстри-те водѣ поѣхж,  
Гóрски-ти пѣлци пѣяхж,  
За тебе, Либѣне, дѹмахж :  
Веселѣ са юнак с юнаци  
Че с тебе горáа вѣсела  
За тебе планина вѣсела.  
За тебе водá студѣна,  
Сегá са, Либѣне, с горá прощáваш,  
Че щеш домá си да идеш

Майка ти да та погодѣ,  
 Погодѣ, ѣще ожѣни  
 За попово-то момѣче,  
 Попово поп-Никѣлово.

*From the collection of Dozon.*

#### A TURKISH PRISON.

Бѣше още рано и издѣй'ниците не бѣхж се върнѣли отъ позѣрно си занѣтие при Военний Сждѣ. Въ стѣята, коѣто имаше оѣоло 12 мѣтра дължина и оѣоло 6 мѣтра ширѣина, се помѣщаваж нѣколко жандѣрми и нѣколко арестѣнти, изметѣтъ на плодѣвскитѣ ѣлици, нескрѣмни нехранимайковци, коѣто бѣхж трѣтнѣли по пѣтътъ на порѣкътъ и стѣгнѣли въ тѣмнѣцата, подпѣхнѣли пѣянци, коѣто бѣхж заспѣли въ ѣлицата и си събѣдали въ затвѣрътъ. Насѣдали или налѣгѣли на мрѣсни рѣѣски, тѣя пазѣтели и нарушѣтели на обществѣното спѣѣѣйствие вѣхѣ еднаѣкво гнѣсни, еднаѣкво отвратѣтелни. Самѣ двѣма по-ѣисто облѣчени Тѣрци лѣжѣхж на постѣлки, въ юго-ѣсточний кѣтъ на стѣята. Кѣкто отпѣслѣ се наѣчихѣ, тѣ бѣхж затвѣрѣни за дългъ кѣмъ тѣрѣското съкрѣвище.<sup>1</sup> Прѣ-кѣпили бѣхж десѣтъкътъ на нѣѣѣи сѣлѣ, бѣхж загѣбили отъ нѣѣѣ, не мѣжѣхж да намѣрѣятъ парѣи да се издѣлѣжатъ, и сѣгѣ заплѣщаж съ затвѣрътъ деѣѣпѣитѣтъ на своѣтъ спеѣулаѣций. Въѣѣще товѣ полиѣѣѣйско помѣщѣние бѣше

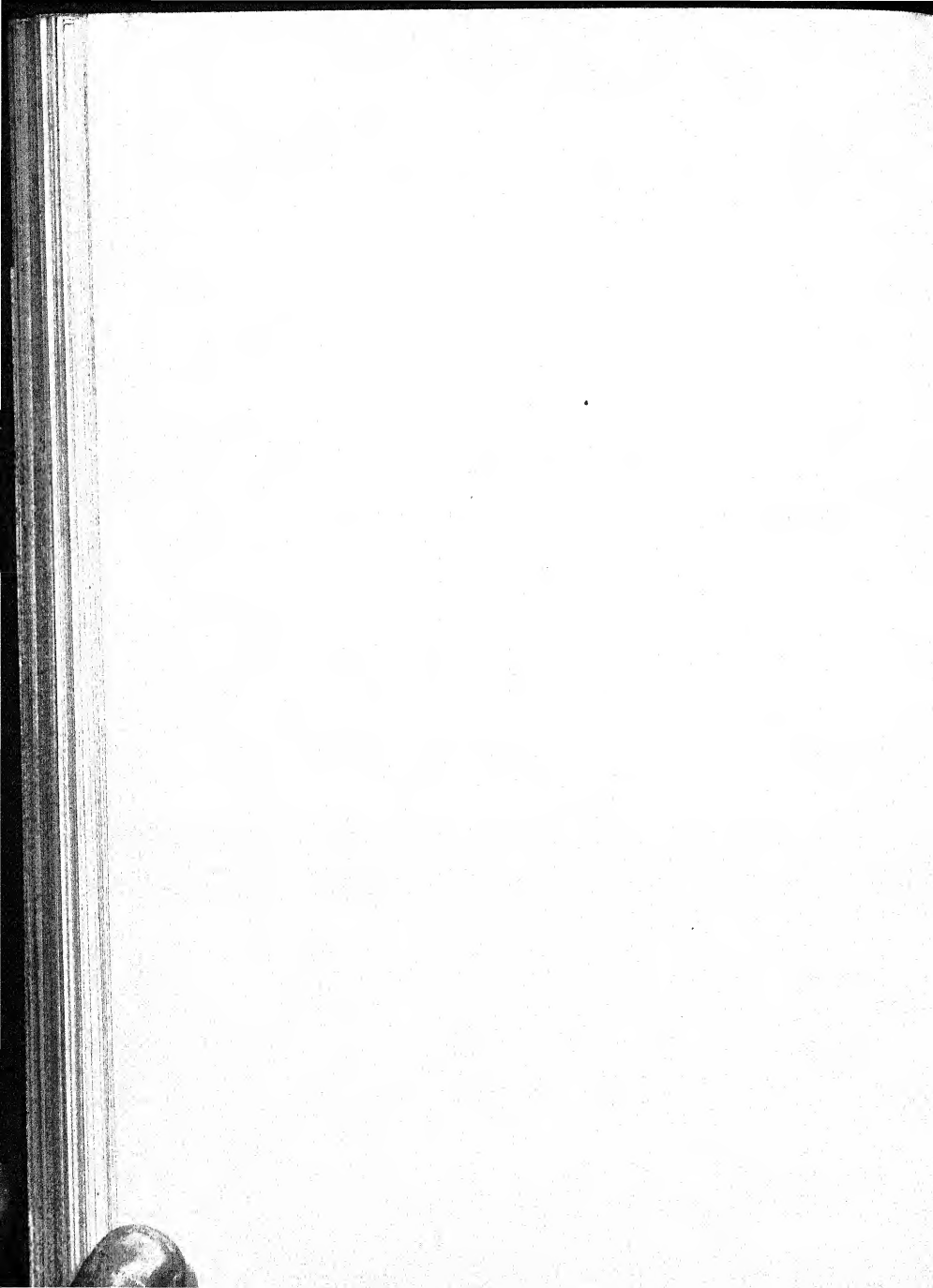
<sup>1</sup> Also written сокрѣвище.

далечъ отъ да бжде храмъ на прѣслѣдваната добродѣтель. Освѣнъ насъ, азъ забѣлѣжихъ още единъ самъ политический затворникъ, живописецътъ Станиславъ Доспѣвскій, когото бѣхъ прѣмѣстили онай заранъ въ тоя каушь. Жан-дарминътъ ни постаъ лѣглата на едни по-чисти ужъ рогоски, и ние сѣднахме. Зазѣпахъ на насъ всѣчкитѣ отъ колъ и вжжѣ събрани, постоянни или периодически пансионери на тоя държавенъ домъ, и зѣпахъ додѣто се насѣтихъ. Послѣ едни задрѣмахъ, а други запѣхъ. Очевидно бѣ, че еднигѣ имахъ нѣжда отъ почивка, а другитѣ отъ растуха.<sup>1</sup> И пѣснитѣ на еднигѣ не бѣркахъ на сънътъ на другитѣ, както не му прѣчѣхъ и легионитѣ насѣкоми, които пѣплехъ по стѣята, лагерувахъ по рогоскитѣ, домувахъ въ стѣнитѣ и описвахъ по нейната съмнителна бѣлотъ своитѣ своенравни арабѣски.

Гешовъ.

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<sup>1</sup> A rare word. Cf. O. S. тѣгъ, 'care.'



## VOCABULARY.<sup>1</sup>

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### A.

а, *conj.*, but.  
 азъ or ази, *pers. pron.*, I.  
 ами (Turkish), *conj.*, but.  
 ако, *conj.*, if; ако и да, although.  
 ала, *conj.*, but (cf. Polish *ale*).  
 Англия, *s.f.*, England.  
 арабски, *s.pl.*, arabesques.  
 арестантъ, *s.m.*, a person arrested.  
 Ариаутъ, *s.m.*, an Albanian.  
 Архимеда, *s.m.*, Archimedes (proper name).

### Б.

бабикка, *s.f.*, an old woman.  
 Балканъ, *s.m.*, the Balkans.  
 Батакъ, *s.m.*, Batak (name of a place).

бащá, *s.m.*, father.  
 безброй, *adj.*, innumerable.  
 бей, *s.m.*, the Bey (a Turkish title).  
 беюбйца, *s.f.*, the wife of the Bey.  
 безобразіе, *s.n.*, a monstrosity.  
 безстыница, *s.f.*, sleeplessness.  
 безъ, *prep.*, without.  
 бйстрий, *adj.*, the swift.  
 благородный, *adj.*, noble.  
 Блазendorfъ, *s.m.*, Blasendorf (name of a place).  
 Бласиусъ, *s.m.*, Blasius (proper name).  
 близу, *prep.*, near.  
 ближъ, *v.n.*, to draw near.  
 Богдановскій, *adj.*, Moldavian (cf. Turkish *Kara-Bogdan*).  
 Богородйчка, *s.f.*, Mother of God.  
 Богъ, *s.m.*, God (*voc.* Бже).

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<sup>1</sup> It will be observed that the adjectives sometimes appear in this Vocabulary in the masc. definite and sometimes in the indefinite form, but it is obviously of no moment which form is taken under these circumstances.

бѣжий, *adj.*, of or belonging to God.

браний, *adj.*, warlike, belonging to war.

братецъ, *s.m.* (diminutive of братъ).

братинъ, *adj.*, of or belonging to a brother.

братъ, *s.m.*, a brother.

бунтувамъ, *v.n.*, to rebel, to flow violently.

буренъ, *s.m.*, weeds, grass of the steppes.

България, or Българія, *s.f.*, Bulgaria (sometimes Болгарія).

Българский, *adj.*, Bulgarian.

Българъ, *s.m.*, a Bulgarian.

бъркамъ, *v.a.*, to interfere with.

бѣлекъ, or бѣльгъ, *s.m.*, a white mark.

бѣлий, *adj.*, white.

бѣлотá, *s.f.*, whiteness.

бждинá, *s.f.*, the future (cf. бждень, in Богоров).

## В.

вали, *verb imp.* (with дождъ), it rains.

веднѣга (ведняжъ), *adv.*, suddenly, at once.

великий, *adj.*, great.

вершина, *s.f.*, a height (Russ.).

весь, *adj.*, all.

вече, *adv.*, already.

вечеръ, *s.m.*, the evening.

виджъ, *v.a.*, I see.

виждамъ, *v.a.*, I see.

власть, *s.f.*, power.

Влашкий, *adj.*, Wallachian.

водá, *s.f.*, water.

военный, *adj.*, belonging to war.

войвода, *s.m.*, leader, general.

война, *s.f.*, war.

войска, *s.f.*, an army.

врагъ, *s.m.*, an enemy.

врѣхъ, *s.m.*, the summit (metaphesis, cf. вершина).

врѣме (време), *s.n.*, time.

все, *adv.*, altogether (really neuter of весь).

всичкий, *adj.*, all.

всѣкакъ, *adv.*, in every way.

всѣки. See всичкий.

въ, *prep.*, in.

възвншавамъ, *v.a.*, to lift oneself up.

възраждане, *s.n.*, regeneration.

вънѣние, *s.n.*, agitation.

вънъ, *adv.*, outside.

въббще, *adv.*, generally speaking, altogether.



вѣ'ряж, *v.a.*, to turn.  
 вѣ'рху, *prep.*, over.  
 вѣ'споминáние, *s.m.*, recollec-  
 tion.  
 вѣ'къ, *s.m.*, an age; на вѣ'ки,  
 for ever.  
 вѣ'ренъ, *adj.*, trusty.  
 вѣ'стникъ, *s.m.*, a newspaper.  
 вѣ'трекъ, *s.m.*, the wind, breeze.  
 вѣ'жé, *n.*, the rope.

## Г.

глава́, *s.f.*, the head.  
 гла́сно, *adv.*, loudly, audibly.  
 гласъ, *s.m.*, the voice.  
 глѣ́дамъ, *v.a.*, to look, see.  
 глѣ́дишкомъ, *adv.*, at a glance  
 (cf. Russ. сли́шкомъ).  
 гну́сенъ, *adj.*, loathsome.  
 го́дина, *s.f.*, year.  
 годи́шній, *adj.*, of years.  
 голѣ́мъ, *adj.*, great.  
 го́ра, *s.f.*, a forest (in O. S. a  
 mountain).  
 горди́й, *adj.*, proud.  
 го́ре, or го́ръ, *adj.*, up.  
 го́рский, *adj.*, belonging to the  
 mountain.  
 го́рижъ, *v.n.*, I burn.  
 госпо́динъ, *s.m.*, a gentleman,  
 Mr.

госпо́жа, *s.f.*, Mrs. or Miss.  
 гра́бнжъ, *v.a.*, to catch hold of.  
 градъ, *s.m.*, city, town.  
 гробъ, *s.m.*, a grave.  
 гробни́й, *adj.*, belonging to the  
 grave.  
 гробни́й, *adj.*, terrible, ugly.  
 гъ'рыжъ, *v.n.*, to echo, resound.  
 гжрдѣ́, *s.pl.*, breast (sometimes  
 by metathesis гржди́).

## Д.

да, *conj.*, that.  
 да́лече, or далечъ, *adv.*, afar.  
 далѣ́чній, *adj.*, far.  
 дамъ, *v.a.*, to give.  
 Даниль, *s.m.*, Daniel (proper  
 name).  
 да́рба, *s.f.*, the gift.  
 два́ма, *num.*, two.  
 двѣ́ (две), *num., fem.*, two.  
 дво́рь, *s.m.*, the courtyard.  
 дебе́ль, *adj.*, thick.  
 деведесе́тъ — (better девен-  
 десеть) — *num.*, ninety.  
 дево́йка, *s.f.*, a girl.  
 де́лба, or дѣ́лба, a division.  
 день, or денъ, *s.m.*, a day.  
 деся́тъкъ, *s.m.*, the tithe.  
 Дими́трий, *s.m.*, Demetrius  
 (proper name).

димящій, *adj.* (orig. a participle), smoking.

дефицитъ, *s.m.*, the deficit.

днесъ, *adv.*, to-day, now.

до, *prep.*, up to as far as.

добийж, *v.a.*, to gain.

добрина, *s.f.*, goodness.

добродѣтель, *s.f.*, goodness, virtue.

Доброжа, *s.f.*, the Dobrudzha.

додеѣто, *adv.*, until.

добѣж, *v.*, to come, arrive at.

докторъ, *s.m.*, the doctor.

долу, *adv.*, down.

домѣ, *adv.*, at home.

домѣвамъ, *v.n.*, to domesticate, take up one's abode.

домъ, *s.m.*, the house, home.

донесѣж, *v.a.*, to bring.

дорѣ, *adv.*, up to, even allowing.

Доспѣвскій, *s.m.*, Dospievski, a man's name.

доста, *adv.*, enough.

довѣгамъ, *v.a.*, to reach.

дохѣждамъ, *v.n.*, to go to.

дочѣтѣж, *v.a.*, to finish reading.

дочѣвамъ, *v.a.*, to hear.

Драгана, *s.f.*, Dragana (a woman's name).

драгий, *adj.*, precious, dear.

дрѣбенъ, *adj.*, little.

дрѣгий, *adj.*, other.

дѣма, *s.f.*, the word.

дѣмамъ, *v.n.*, to say.

Дѣнавъ, *s.m.*, the Danube.

духъ, *s.m.*, the spirit.

душѣ, *s.f.*, the soul.

дѣлѣж, *s.m.*, debt.

дѣлѣина, *s.f.*, length.

дѣлѣж, *v.a.*, to owe.

дѣржавенъ, *adj.*, belonging to the Government.

дѣржѣж, *v.a.*, to hold.

дѣщерѣ, *s.f.*, daughter.

дѣ, or гдѣ, *adv.*, where.

дѣдѣ, *s.m.*, grandfather (*pl.*, ancestors).

дѣлѣж, *v.a.*, to divide.

дѣлицъ, *s.m.*, a worker.

дѣтѣ, *s.n.*, a child.

дѣжѣ (better дѣждѣ), *s.m.*, rain.

## Е.

единственний, *adj.*, only, solitary.

единъ, *num.*, one.

еднакъ, *adv.*, only.

едръ, *adj.*, large, strong.

езикъ (also языкъ), *s.m.*, language.

Етрополъ, *s.m.*, Yetropol (name of a town).

## Ж.

жѣлный, *adj.*, mournful, pitiable.

жандармъ (also жандарминъ, which seems formed on analogy of гражданинъ), *s.m.*, a police officer, from the French.

желѣю, *v.a.*, to wish.

женá, *s.f.*, a woman.

жертва, *s.f.*, a victim.

живописецъ, *s.m.*, a painter.

животъ, *s.f.*, life.

## З.

за, *prep.*, for.

забравѣю, *v.a.*, to forget.

забѣлѣю, *v.a.*, to notice, note.

заведѣю, *v.a.*, to lead away.

загубѣю, *v.a.*, to lose.

задрѣмѣю, *v.n.*, to begin to sleep.

заодно, *adv.*, at the same time.

зазѣпамъ (зазѣпямъ), *v.n.*, to gape, stare.

законъ, *s.m.*, law.

замáхъ, *s.m.*, an effort.

занятый, *past part.*, occupied.

занятіе, *s.n.*, occupation.

записка, *s.f.*, note.

записѣю, *v.a.*, to write down, copy.

заплащамъ, *v.a.*, to pay for.

запрещеніе, *s.n.*, the act of forbidding.

запрѣю, *v.a.*, to shut up.

запѣю, *v.a.*, to begin singing.

зарадъ and зараді, *prep.*, on account of.

заранъ, *s.f.*, the morning.

застрашительный, *adj.*, terrible.

затворникъ, *s.m.*, a prisoner.

затворъ, *s.m.*, a prison.

затворѣю, *v.a.*, to shut up in prison.

затѣкаю, *v.n.*, to flow to, to betake oneself to.

зашѣмѣю, *v.n.*, to resound.

звѣрство, *s.n.*, brutality, atrocity.

зеленъ, *adj.*, green.

земя, *s.f.*, country, earth.

зѣмѣю (past tense зялъ, or зель), *v.a.*, to take.

зидъ, *s.m.*, a wall.

злий, *adj.*, evil, bad.

злобствѣю, *v.n.*, to utter abuse.

знаменитый, *adj.*, celebrated.

знáю, *v.a.*, to know.

зорá, *s.f.*, the dawn.

зѣпамъ, *v.n.*, to gape.

зѣю, *v.n.*, to gape.

## II.

и, *conj.*, and.  
 и, a form occasionally used for  
 е (3rd sing. pres. of съмъ).  
 и, dative of она́, she (some-  
 times used for genitive).  
 избѣи́жъ, *v.a.*, to kill, massacre.  
 изва́дижъ, *v.a.*, to take out.  
 извъ́нредъ, *adv.*, remarkably  
 (lit. out of the ranks).  
 извъ́ршамъ, *v.a.*, to accom-  
 plish.  
 издайни́къ, *s.m.*, a traitor.  
 издѣ́лжъ, *v.n.*, to get out of  
 debt.  
 издѣ́хнжъ, *v.n.*, to expire.  
 изка́жжъ, *v.a.*, to say out, to  
 repeat.  
 излѣ́сижъ, *v.n.*, to go out.  
 излѣ́ижъ, *v.a.*, to pour out.  
 изметъ, *s.m.*, the sweepings,  
 refuse.  
 изнесѣжъ, *v.a.*, to bring out.  
 изново́, *adv.*, afresh.  
 изрече́ние, *s.n.*, an expression.  
 ѝли, *conj.*, or.  
 ѝмамъ, *v.a.*, to have.  
 ѝме, *s.n.*, name.  
 ѝоще, *conj.*, and moreover.  
 ѝскамъ, *v.a.*, to wish.  
 ѝсклюоче́ние, *s.n.*, the excep-  
 tion.

исплѣ́скамъ (or исплѣ́скамъ),  
*v.a.*, to clap.  
 испра́вамъ (or испра́вямъ),  
*v.a.*, to lift up.  
 испра́тижъ, *v.a.*, to send.  
 ѝстокъ, *s.m.*, the east.  
 ѝсто́рия, *s.f.*, a history, a  
 story.

## K.

ка, shortened form of като.  
 ка́звамъ (казу́вамъ), *v.a.*, to  
 say.  
 ка́жжъ, *v.a.*, to say (*aor.* казахъ).  
 ка́кто, *conj.*, as.  
 какъ́въ, *pron.*, of what sort.  
 ка́нторъ, *s.m.*, a leader of the  
 choir, clerk.  
 ка́то, *conj.*, as. (Cf. Russian  
 какъ́, where the к is  
 merely formative.)  
 кау́шь, *s.f.*, a small room  
 (Turkish).  
 киче́сть (кича́сть), *s.m.*, a tuft.  
 клѣ́пка, *s.f.*, eyelash, or eyelid.  
 кле́тъ, *adj.*, lit. accursed, hence  
 unfortunate, miserable.  
 Клису́ра, *s.f.*, Klisura, name  
 of a place; a Greek word.  
 кни́га, *s.f.*, a book.

кни́жка, *s.f.*, letter (lit., little book).

кой, който, *pron.*, who, which.

ко́лко, *inter. adv.*, how many.

ко́ль, *s.m.*, the stake.

Ко́нстанти́нъ, *s.m.*, Constantine (proper name).

Копривши́ца, *s.f.*, Koprivshtitza (name of a place).

ко́са, *s.f.*, the hair of the head, the head.

край, *s.m.*, the end.

кра́къ, *s.m.*, a foot, pl. крака́.

Кра́личъ, *s.m.*, Kralich (proper name).

крити́ческий, *adj.*, critical.

кри́жъ, *v.a.*, to conceal.

крѣ́вь, *s.f.*, blood.

крѣ́стѣжъ, *v.a.*, to cross oneself.

кѣ́льнъ, *v.a.*, to curse.

куноста́съ, *s.m.*, the iconostas.

къ́мъ, *prep.*, to.

къ́рмаче, *s.n.*, a nursling.

къ́рмижъ, *v.a.*, to nourish.

къ́дѣ (къ́дѣ), *adv.*, whither, where; къ́дѣ е, whither is ... gone, what has become of ...?

къ́нть, *s.m.*, the corner.

къ́рвавъ (къ́рвавъ), *adj.*, bloody.

къ́сно (къ́сно), *adv.*, late.

къ́щный, *adj.*, of, or belonging to the house.

# Л.

ла́комый, *adj.*, dainty.

ле, an interjection put after nouns.

ле́гионъ, *s.m.*, a legion.

ле́гло, *s.n.*, a bed.

ле́гнъ, *v.n.*, to lie down.

ле́жижъ (also лѣ́жижъ), *v.n.*, to lie down.

ли, interrogative particle.

Ли́бенъ, *s.m.*, Liben (proper name).

ли́бижъ, *v.a.* (dialectic for лю́бижъ), to love.

ли́нъ, *v.a.*, to seize (lit., by the hair).

листе́, *s.m.*, a leaf (pl. листа).

литерату́ра, *s.f.*, literature.

ли́чно, *adv.*, personally.

ли́шижъ, *v.a.*, to deprive.

лу́дъ, *adj.*, foolish, crazy.

лѣ́тний, *adj.*, summer.

лѣ́ижъ, *v.n.* to flow.

любопи́тний, *adj.*, curious.

любо́вь, *s.f.*, love.

лю́бижъ, *v.a.*, I love.

лю́тий, *adj.*, cruel.

## М.

Маджаръ, *s.m.*, a Magyar, a Hungarian.  
 майка, *s.f.*, a mother.  
 Македония, *s.f.*, Macedonia (proper name).  
 Македонский, *adj.*, belonging to Macedonia.  
 малко, *adv.*, a little.  
 малцина, *s.f.*, the few.  
 мама, *s.f.*, mother.  
 мари, you silly person! (An exclamation.) Greek *μᾶρε*.  
 Марица, *s.f.*, the Maritza (the ancient Hebrus).  
 марка, *s.f.*, a stamp.  
 между, *prep.*, among.  
 мѣтохъ, *s.f.*, a monastery. (Greek *μετόχιον*.)  
 мѣтръ, *s.m.*, mètre (borrowed from the French).  
 мигаръ, *inter.*, really, is it so? (A Persian word, sometimes written макаръ).  
 мигъ, *s.m.*, a moment.  
 Миладиновъ, *s.m.*, Miladinov (proper name).  
 милий, *adj.*, dear.  
 Мина, *s.f.*, Mina, a woman's name.  
 минувамъ, *v.n.*, to pass.  
 миръ, *s.m.*, peace.

мисль, *s.f.*, thought.  
 мисль, *v.n.*, to think.  
 млáдежъ, *s.f.*, youth (collectively).  
 млáдость, *s.f.*, youth.  
 младъ, *adj.*, young.  
 много, *adv.*, much.  
 многострадальный, *adj.*, much suffering.  
 многоцѣнный, *adj.*, valuable.  
 мой, *poss. pron.*, my.  
 можъ, *v.n.*, I can.  
 молитва, *s.f.*, a prayer.  
 молижъ, *v.a.*, to pray.  
 мома, *s.f.*, a girl.  
 моментъ, *s.m.*, a moment.  
 момиче, *s.n.*, a young girl (a diminutive).  
 момъкъ, *s.m.*, a young man.  
 морѣ, *s.n.*, the sea (pl. морѣта).  
 мръсенъ, *adj.*, dirty, filthy.  
 мѣлва, *s.f.*, talk, report.  
 мѣжа, *s.f.*, torment.  
 мѣченикъ, *s.m.*, a martyr.

## Н.

на, *prep.*, on (used to express gen. and dat.)  
 набѣржъ, *v.a.*, to collect, bring together.

навѣдѣж, *v.a.*, to bend down.  
 навѣчерка, *s.f.*, the evening service.

навлѣкѣж, *v.a.*, to draw over.  
 надѣ, *prep.*, upon, over.  
 назначѣние, *s.n.*, destination.  
 най, *adv.*, most (but generally compounded with adjectives).

наипослѣ, *adv.*, immediately after.

найзѣстъ, *adv.*, by heart.  
 найсѣтъ, *adv.*, at last, afterwards.

наказаніе, *s.n.*, punishment.  
 налягамъ, *or* налягамъ, *v.n.*, to lie on.

намѣриж, *v.a.*, to find.  
 напишѣж, *v.a.*, to write.  
 напосѣки, *adv.*, at random.

направѣж, *v.a.*, to say.  
 напрегниж, *v.a.*, to prick up.  
 наредѣ, *adv.*, in order, one after the other.

наредѣж, *v.a.*, to arrange, draw up.

народный, *adj.*, national, belonging to the people.

народѣ, *s.m.*, the people.  
 нарѣчно, *adv.*, on purpose.  
 нарушѣвамъ, *v.a.*, to disturb.  
 нарушѣтель, *s.m.*, disturber.  
 насѣтиж, *v.a.*, to satiate.

наспѣриж, *v.a.*, to make abundant (cf. спѣрѣнѣ, abundant).

насѣдамъ, *v.n.*, to sit.  
 насѣкомъ, *s.m.* (or насѣкомо, *s.n.*), an insect.

научѣж, *v.a.*, to teach.  
 нашѣ, *poss. pron.*, our.

не, *neg. particle*, not.

небѣ, *s.n.*, the sky.  
 невѣселѣ, *adj.*, melancholy (lit. not cheerful).

неболѣ, *s.f.*, slavery.

невѣста, *s.f.*, a bride.

нѣйный, *poss. pron.*, belonging to her.

неотрѣбенѣ, *adj.*, useless.

нескрѣмный, *adj.*, vile.

неусѣтно, *adv.*, unobserved.

нехранимѣйковѣ, *s.m.*, a person not having the means of support, a beggar.

нѣе, *pers. pron.*, we.

нѣкаковѣ, *indef. pron.*, any.

нѣкакѣ, *adv.*, in no way, no how.

нѣкой, *pron.*, no one.

новѣй, *adj.*, new.

новина, *s.f.*, piece of news.

нощѣ, *s.f.*, night.

нѣжда, *s.f.*, need.

нѣ (но), but.

нѣкогѣ, *adv.*, at one time.

нѣколко, *adv.*, some.  
 нѣкой, *indef. pron.*, some.  
 нѣма, *v. imp.*, there is not.  
 нѣщо, *pron.*, something.

## О.

о, *prep.*, upon, about.  
 обѣди́ж, *v.a.*, to tell, inform.  
 обесорѣ́жѣвамъ, *v.a.*, to disarm (deriv. без-, орѣ́жие).  
 обикнове́ний, *adj.*, customary.  
 обикѣ́ж, *v.a.*, to go about.  
 облѣ́ж, *v.a.*, to clothe (*past part. pass.*, облѣче́нъ).  
 общѣ́ственъ, *adj.*, social, belonging to the community.  
 общи́на, *s.f.*, the community.  
 обя́виж, *v.a.*, to declare.  
 обясни́ж, *v.a.*, to explain.  
 ограни́чение, *s.n.*, limitation.  
 огрѣ́ж (огрѣ́ж), *v.a.*, to warm.  
 огѣ́жъ (огѣ́нь), *s.m.*, fire.  
 ожѣ́ниж, *v.a.*, to marry.  
 оживле́ние, *s.n.*, liveliness.  
 око, *s.n.*, eye.  
 ѓколо, *prep.*, about.  
 ѓзѣ, *def. pron.*, that: *зи* is a mere suffix.  
 ѓний, *dem. pron.*, that.  
 опа́сний, *adj.*, dangerous.  
 опи́свамъ, *v.a.*, to inscribe.

опрѣ́ж, *v.n.*, to lean upon.  
 осамотѣ́нъ, *adj.*, lonely, deserted.  
 освѣ́нъ, *prep.*, besides.  
 осемсто́тинъ, *card. num.*, eight hundred.  
 оста́виж, *v.a.*, to leave.  
 оstarѣ́вамъ, *v.n.*, to grow old.  
 отбо́ръ, *s.m.*, a selection, a choice.  
 отвѣ́ждамъ, *v.a.*, to take away.  
 отвратѣ́ленъ, *adj.*, repulsive.  
 отга́дамъ, *v.a.*, to guess.  
 отговѣ́рямъ, *v.a.*, to answer.  
 отговѣ́ръ, *s.m.*, answer.  
 отды́хнж, *v.n.*, to breathe afresh.  
 оте́чество, *s.n.*, native country, fatherland (borrowed from Russian).  
 откри́ж, *v.a.*, to discover.  
 отличи́вамъ, *v.a.*, to distinguish.  
 отпѣ́слъ, *adv.*, afterwards.  
 отъ, *prep.*, from, by (sometimes written одъ).  
 оче́виденъ, *adj.*, manifest, clear to the eyes.  
 ѓще, *adv.*, still.

## П.

па, *adv.*, then.



па́днѣ, *v.n.*, to fall.  
 пази́тель, *s.m.*, a guardian.  
 на́зѹха, *s.f.*, breast-pocket.  
 пакѣ, *adv.*, again, also.  
 па́метникѣ, *s.m.*, a memorial.  
 Панагю́рище, Panagurishte—  
 (name of a place).  
 пансионѣръ, *s.m.*, pensioner—  
 borrowed from the French,  
 as the spelling shows.  
 пари́, *s.pl.*, money (a Turkish  
 word).  
 периоди́ческий, *adj.*, periodical.  
 пѣть, *card. num.*, five.  
 Пе́търъ, *s.m.*, Peter (pr. name).  
 пи́ле, *s.n.*, a bird ; pl. пи́лета  
 (also пи́лци).  
 пи́тамъ, *v.a.*, to ask.  
 пи́янецъ, *s.m.*, a drunkard.  
 пла́мтещій, burning (a participle used as an adjective of the verb пла́мти).  
 плани́на, *s.f.*, a mountain ;  
 Стара планина, the Balkans.  
 плачѣ, *s.m.*, weeping.  
 плачи́, *v.a.*, to weep.  
 Пловди́вский, *adj.*, belonging to Пловдивъ, or Philippopolis. (The old name was Pulpuldeva, preserved in Jordanes.)

по, *prep.*, at or by.  
 по́вече, *adv.*, moreover, in addition.  
 повѣ́дѣ (-ведѣ), *v.a.*, to lead.  
 повтѣ́ри, *v.a.*, to repeat.  
 погледѣ, *v.n.*, to look.  
 погледѣ, *s.m.*, a glance.  
 пого́ди, *v.a.*, to affiancé.  
 подѣ́ръ, *prep.*, after.  
 подми́ни, *v.a.*, to change.  
 подпу́хнѣлъ, *adj.*, bloated.  
 подро́бность, *s.f.*, minutiae.  
 подѣ, от подо, *prep.*, under.  
 позна́вамъ, *v.a.*, to recognise.  
 позѣ́ренъ, *adj.*, contemptible.  
 поизвѣ́камъ, *v.a.*, to call forth gently.  
 покло́нъ, *s.m.*, greeting.  
 поко́й, *s.m.*, rest.  
 поко́йный, *adj.*, the late.  
 покрѣ́вамъ, *v.a.*, to cover.  
 полѣ, *s.n.*, a field.  
 полѣ́ка, *adv.*, more gently.  
 политѣ́ческий, *adj.*, political.  
 полицѣ́йский, *adj.*, belonging to the police.  
 поля́на, *s.f.*, a field.  
 помо́гнѣ, *v.a.*, to assist.  
 помни́, *v.a.*, to remember.  
 помѣ́ли, *v.a.*, to entreat.  
 помѣ́щавамъ, *v.a.*, to take up one's quarters.  
 помѣ́щеніе, *s.n.*, habitation.

поносѣж, *v.a.*, to carry.  
 попита́мъ, *v.a.*, to ask.  
 поповъ, *adj.*, belonging to a priest.  
 поп-Николовъ, *adj.*, belonging to the priest Nicholas.  
 поробѣ́ж, *v.a.*, to make a slave.  
 поро́къ, *s.m.*, vice.  
 посѣ́ж, *v.a.*, I cut or wound a little.  
 посѣ́лъ, *prep.*, after.  
 посочи́ж, *v.a.*, to point out.  
 посрѣ́щна, *v.a.*, to meet.  
 постѣ́лка, *s.f.*, a little bed.  
 пости́ламъ, or постла́мъ, *v.a.*, to spread out as a bed.  
 постоя́нъ, *adj.*, continuous.  
 походи́ж, *v.n.*, to go.  
 почи́вамъ, *v.n.*, to rest.  
 почи́вка, *s.f.*, rest.  
 почи́ж, *v.n.*, to rest.  
 почти́, almost.  
 пощенскій, postal, belonging to the post-office.  
 появлѣ́нне, *s.n.*, the appearance.  
 по́ж, *v.a.*, to give to drink.  
 пра́во, *s.n.*, truth, what is correct.  
 пра́виж, *v.a.*, to make.  
 прахъ, *s.m.*, dust.  
 пре́минъ, *v.a.*, to pass.  
 пре́мѣни́ж, *v.a.*, to decorate, ornament.

при (прие), *prep.*, at, by the side of.  
 прибли́жж, *v.n.*, to draw near.  
 приобѣ́жж, *v.n.*, to fly to.  
 привле́кж, *v.a.*, to allure.  
 пригото́виж, *v.a.*, to prepare.  
 прийма́мъ, *v.a.*, to receive.  
 при́ятелка, *s.f.*, a female friend.  
 прови́кж, *v.n.*, to cry out.  
 продума́мъ, *v.n.*, to speak out.  
 прозя́вамъ, *v.n.*, to gape.  
 проли́ж, *v.a.*, to shed, pour out.  
 просто́дúшно, *adv.*, simply, naively.  
 прѣсти́ж, *v.n.*, to say good-bye.  
 протести́рамъ, *v.n.*, to protest.  
 противорѣ́чивий, *adj.*, contradictory.  
 профе́ссоръ, *s.m.*, professor.  
 прочу́тий, *adj.*, celebrated.  
 проща́вамъ, *v.a.*, to say adieu to.  
 прѣда́нность (пре-), *s.f.*, devotion.  
 прѣдѣ́ляемъ (пред-), *v.a.*, to exhibit.  
 прѣ́дъ (предъ), *prep.*, before.  
 прѣ́зъ, *prep.*, through. (Cf. Polish *przez*.)  
 прѣ́купи́ж, *v.a.*, to buy up.  
 прѣ́миналий, *adj.*, past.

прѣмѣстѣжъ, *v.a.*, to transfer.

прѣпорецъ, *s.m.*, a banner, standard.

Прѣслава, *s.f.*, Preslava (name of a city).

прѣслѣдвамъ, *v.a.*, to persecute.

прѣчѣжъ, *v.a.*, to hinder.

пустий, *adj.*, empty.

пустѣжъ, *v.a.*, to drop, let go, leave.

пушчаніе, *s.n.*, letting go (as out of prison).

пѣлний, *adj.*, full.

пѣлчище, *s.n.*, a horde.

пѣплѣстѣжъ, *v.a.*, to entwine.

(Cf. Russian поплести).

пѣрвий, *ord. num.*, first.

пѣвица, *s.f.*, a singer.

пѣсень, *s.f.*, a song.

пѣѣжъ, *v.n.*, to sing.

пѣть, *s.m.*, time, journey.

## P.

пѣбота, *s.f.*, business, matter.

пѣвенъ, *adj.*, level, even.

равнинѣ, *s.f.*, plain.

пѣдость, *s.f.*, joy.

пѣзбѣгамъ, *v.a.*, to disperse.

пѣзбужданіе, *s.n.*, awakening.

развѣлина, *s.f.*, a ruin.

развѣлнѣвамъ, *v.a.*, to agitate.

разговѣръ, *s.m.*, discourse, talk.

раздѣмѣжъ, *v.a.*, to deprive of one's home.

размѣръ, *s.m.*, dimension, measure.

разный, *adj.*, various.

разплѣчѣжъ, *v.a.*, to make to weep in different ways.

разхлѣдѣжъ, *v.a.*, to refresh, make cool.

Рай, *s.m.*, Paradise.

рано, *adv.*, early.

распространѣжъ, *v.a.*, to spread out.

раствѣріжъ, *v.a.*, to show, expose.

растреперѣнъ, *adj.*, trembling, disturbed.

растѣжъ, *v.n.*, to grow.

растухъ, *s.m.*, freedom from care.

растѣжъ, *v.a.*, to grow.

рѣкѣжъ (рѣкѣжъ), *v.n.*, to say (obsolete in present).

рискъ, *s.m.*, risk.

робѣна, *s.f.*, a slave.

Робѣама, *s.f.*, Roboama (pr. name).

рѣбіжъ, *v.a.*, to make a slave, enslave.

рогѣска, *s.f.*, a mat.

рѡдѣнъ, *adj.*, born (properly a past participle).

рѡдина, *s. f.*, native country.

рѡдижъ, *v. a.*, to produce.

ромѡнсъ, *s. m.*, romance (a word borrowed from the French to express a sentimental poem).

рѡсенъ, *adj.*, dewy.

Руссѣ, *s. n.*, a Russian.

русъ, *adj.*, with auburn hair.

рѣка, *s. f.*, a river.

рѣшижъ, *v. n.*, to resolve.

рѣка, *s. f.*, a hand.

## C.

сѡбѡ, *s. f.*, a sabre, a sword.

салъ, *adv.*, only; same as само, Macedonian dialect.

самъ, *pron.*, itself, the very.

само, *adv.*, only.

сѡбѣржъ, *v. a.*, to collect; past part. сѡбранъ, collected.

сѡбирамъ, *v. a.*, to collect.

сѡбѣрѡние, *s. n.*, the collection.

сѡбрѡникъ, *s. m.*, a collection of writings, a miscellany.

свѣщенъ, *adj.*, holy, sacred.

свѡбѡденъ, *adj.*, free.

свой, *pron.*, their (used reflexively).

свѡенрѡвѡний, *adj.*, capricious.

свѣршижъ, *v. a.*, to accomplish.

свѣдѣние, *s. n.*, information.

свѣтлий, *adj.*, bright.

свѣтликъ, *s. m.*, the light, lustre.

свѣтѡижъ, *v. n.*, to flash.

свѣтъ, *s. m.*, the world, light.

свѣтй, *adj.*, holy.

сгънжъ, *v. a.*, to fold.

сѣ (=все), *adv.*, altogether.

себе, reflexive pronoun of all persons.

сегѡ (or cere), *adv.*, now.

седемдесѣтъ, *cardinal number*, seventy.

сѣднжъ (or сѣднжъ), *v. n.*, to sit.

сѣднжлъ, *part.*, sitting.

Сѣкели, *s. m.*, Szekely (Hung. proper name).

селѡ, *s. n.*, a village.

Сѣрафѡма, *s. f.*, Seraphima (pr. name).

сѣрдѣ, *s. n.*, the heart.

сѣстрѡ, *s. f.*, sister.

сѣстрици, *s. f.*, dim. of сѣстра.

синий, *adj.*, blue.

сѣнъ, *s. m.*, a son.

сѣрѡшкий, *adj.*, belonging to an orphan.

сѣрѡче, *s. n.*, an orphan; pls. сѣрѡчета and сѣрачки.

сѣчкий (всичкий), *adj.*, all, every.

скамейка, *s.f.*, a bench, seat.

сла́бо, *adv.*, weakly.

сла́ва, *s.f.*, glory.

сла́вний, *adj.*, glorious.

сла́дкъ, *adj.*, sweet.

сло́миж, *v.a.*, to break.

слуга́, *s.m.*, a servant.

слу́шамъ, *v.a.*, to hear.

сметъ, *s.m.*, rubbish (lit. what is swept away).

смѹщавамъ, *v.a.*, to trouble.

смѹщиж, *v.a.*, to trouble, to disturb.

смерть, *s.f.*, death.

снаха́ (сноха), *s.f.*, daughter-in-law.

Соколовъ, *s.m.*, Sokolov (pr. name).

сокро́вище, *s.n.*, a treasure.

спекула́ция, *s.f.*, speculation.

спиръ, *s.m.*, a stop.

споко́йствие, *s.n.*, tranquillity.

спомену́вамъ, *v.a.*, to make mention of.

спо́менъ, *s.m.*, recollection.

спо́мниж, *v.a.*, to remember.

спохба́дамъ, *v.a.*, to visit.

спу́снж, *v.a.*, to discharge, send.

срѣ́нхъ, *prep.*, opposite to.

сѣждъ (сѣдъ), *s.m.*, a vessel.

(Cf. Russian сосудъ. The съ is a preposition).

Станиславъ, *s.m.*, Stanislaus (proper name).

станѣ, *v.n.*, I arise.

ста́рий, *adj.*, old.

стари́на, *s.f.*, antiquity, old time.

ста́я, *s.f.*, a room.

сти́гамъ, *v.n.*, to reach.

сти́гнж, *v.n.*, to reach.

страда́ние, *s.n.*, suffering.

стра́на, *s.f.*, a country.

стра́шний, *adj.*, terrible.

стро́гий, *adj.*, strict.

стрѣ́ла, *s.f.*, an arrow.

стрѣ́ха, *s.f.*, the eaves, the roof.

студѣ́нъ, *adj.*, cold.

ста́снѣвамъ, *v.a.*, to harass.

ста́на, *s.f.*, a wall.

съ, *prep.*, with (also съсъ).

Со is a Russism.

съблакнѣ, *v.a.*, to take off one's clothes, undress.

съгла́сиж, *v.n.*, to consent.

съкро́вище, *s.n.*, a treasure.

съмни́тельный, *adj.*, dubious.

съла́ (also сълза), *s.f.*, a tear.

сьмь, *v.n.*, to be.

сьнъ, *s.m.*, sleep.

съобщѣ́нке, *s.n.*, communication.

сѣсѣйна, *s.f.*, a ruin.  
 сѣкж, *v.a.*, to cut.  
 сѣнка, *s.f.*, a shade.  
 сѣтиж, *v.a.*, to perceive.  
 сждба, *s.f.*, fate.  
 сждъ, *s.m.*, the court.  
 сжсѣдний (also сѣсѣдний),  
 neighbouring.  
 сжщій, *adj.*, the same.

## T.

та, *conj.*, and.  
 тайно, *adv.*, secretly.  
 тамо (от тамъ), *adv.*, there.  
 твой, *poss. pron.*, thy.  
 тетрадка, *s.f.*, copy-book, note  
 book. (Gr. *тетраς, cahier.*)  
 ти, *pers. pron.*, thou.  
 тихо, *adv.*, softly.  
 тлиж, *s.m.*, corruption, decay.  
 тогасъ, *adj.*, then. (The съ a  
 mere suffix.) Cf. Polish  
*zaś.*

той, *pers. pron.*, he.  
 томовци, *s.m. pl.*, the Thomases  
 (i.e. unbelievers, том-овци).  
 тонъ, *s.n.*, tone.  
 този, *dem. pron.*, this.  
 трагический, *adj.*, tragic.  
 тракнйский, *adj.*, Thracian.  
 трайж, *v.n.*, to last, endure.

треперамъ, *v.n.*, I tremble.  
 три, *card. num.*, three.  
 тридесетъ, *card. num.*, thirty.  
 (More often трійсетъ.)  
 тргнж, *v.n.*, to start, to go (lit.  
 to tear oneself away).  
 трѣба (also треба), *v. imp.*, to  
 be necessary. (Used like  
 Lat. *opus est.*)  
 трѣва (трева), *s.f.*, grass.  
 Тѣрокъ, *s.m.*, a Turk (plur.  
 Турци).  
 Турский, *adj.*, Turkish.  
 тѣжж (тѣчешъ), *v.a.*, to weave,  
 invent.  
 тъмница, *s.f.*, a prison, dun-  
 geon.  
 Тѣрново (от Тѣрновъ), *s.n.*  
 Turnovo (a city).  
 тѣхний, *poss. pron.*, their.

## Y.

увеличж, *v.a.*, to increase.  
 увѣриж, *v.a.*, to assure.  
 угаснж, *v.n.*, to be quenched,  
 extinguished.  
 удовѣлствие, *s.n.*, satisfaction.  
 узнѣж, *v.a.*, to ascertain.  
 Уилаканъ, *s.m.*, Ujlakan (Hun-  
 garian proper name).

улёкналий, *adj.*, lightened, contented.

улица, *s.f.*, a street.

умръ, *v.n.*, to die.

умъ, *s.m.*, the mind.

уплашиж, *v.a.*, to frighten.

усѣтиж, *v.a.*, to perceive.

ухъ, *s.n.*, the ear.

учудвамъ, *v.a.*, to make astonished.

### Ф.

физический, *adj.*, physical.

форма, *s.f.*, form.

### Х.

Хаджи, *s.m.*, a title added to people's names, both Christian and Mohammedan; to show that they have made a pilgrimage to a sacred place.

Хаджийка, *s.f.*, a female Hadji.

хванж, *v.a.* and *n.*, to take, to catch, to begin. (Cf. Germ. *anfängen*.)

хвърляж, *v.a.*, to throw.

хилѣда, *s.f.*, *card. num.*, a thousand.

хитрость, *s.f.*, craft, trickery.

хладенъ, *adj.*, cold.

хорѣ, *m.*, the people (only used in plural).

храмъ, *s.m.*, temple.

хранѣ, *s.f.*, food, nourishment.

хубавъ, *adj.*, beautiful (originally a Pers. word).

### Ц.

Цареградский, *adj.*, of, or belonging to, Constantinople.

цѣлий, *adj.*, complete, entire.

### Ч.

чаджръ, *s.m.*, tent (Turkish).

чакамъ, *v.a.*, to wait for.

часъ, *s.m.*, an hour.

че, *conj.*, that; като че, as though.

челѣдъ, *s.f.*, family.

чѣрква, *s.f.*, church.

Черкѣзъ, *s.m.*, a Circassian.

чѣрный, *adj.*, black.

чѣсто, *adv.*, frequently.

четѣре, *card. num.*, four.

чѣтъж, *v.a.*, to count or read.

чѣсто, *adv.*, cleanly.

чуванѣе, *s.n.*, hearing.

чуѣж, *v.a.*, to hear.

чървѣнъ, *adj.*, bright red.

## III.

шѣвамъ, *v.n.*, to move.

шатѣръ (or шаторъ), *s.m.*, a tent.

шѣпнѣж, *v.a.*, to whisper.

шѣстий, *ord. num.*, sixth.

широчина, *s.f.*, breadth.

шѣма, *s.f.*, foliage (from its rustling).

## III.

що, *rel. pron.*, which.

щомъ, *adv.*, as soon as.

щѣж, *v.a.* and *n.*, to wish (used as an auxiliary to express the future).

## Ѣ.

ѣдръ. See едръ, and beware of the constant confusion between ѣ and е.

## Ю.

юго - ѣсточний, *adj.*, south-eastern.

юнѣкъ, *s.m.*, a hero, a brave young man.

## Я.

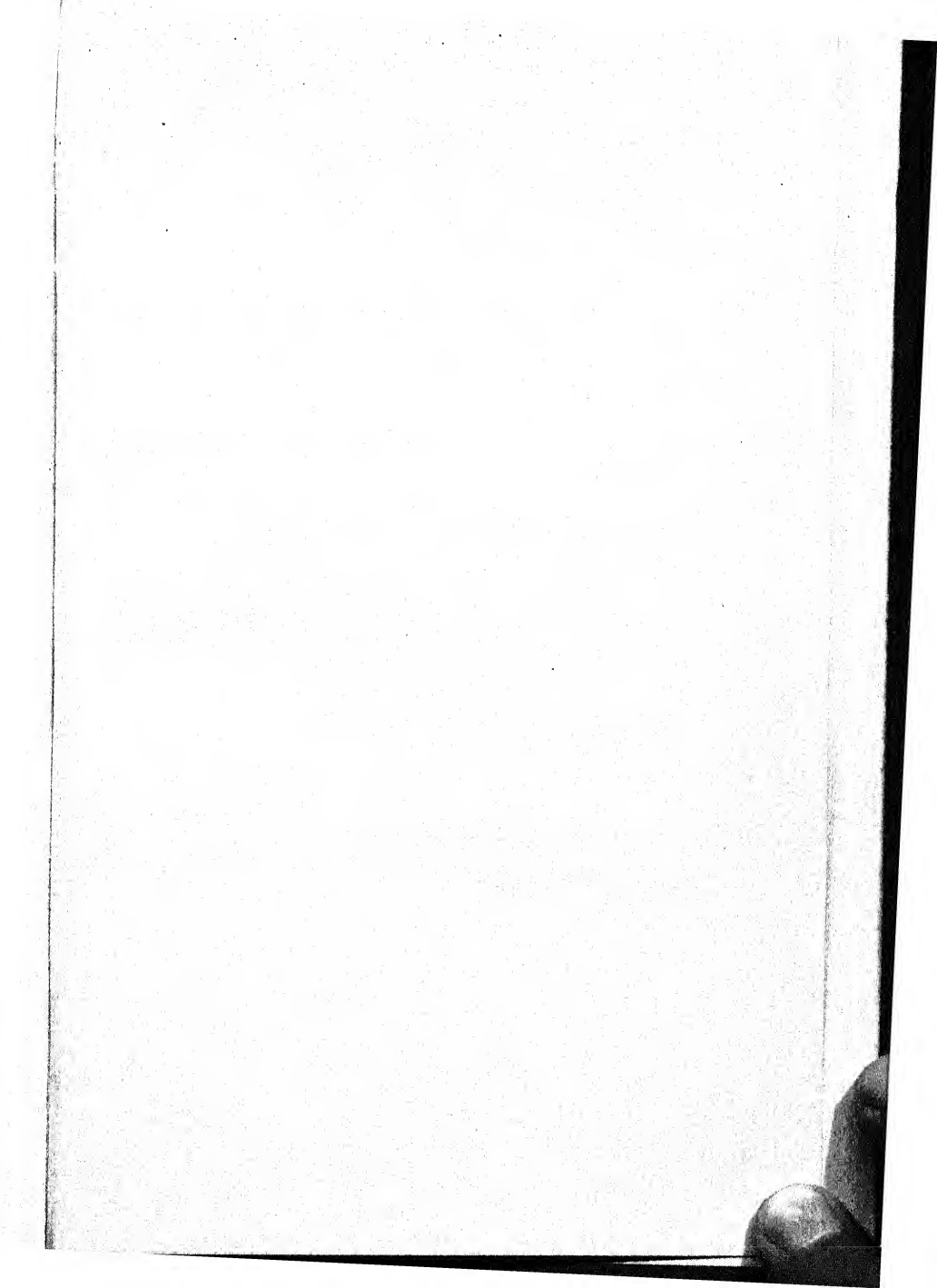
я, as in я станѣ! a kind of interjection, arousing a person. Но!

ядѣсамъ, *v.a.*, to make angry; ядъ, *lit.* poison.

язѣкъ (езикъ, *q.v.*), *s.m.*, language.

яничѣръ (also яничаринъ), *s.m.*, the Janissary (Turkish, new troops).





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